

the well known white water lily.

of 28,000,000.

se silently adjourned.

Friday at Peterhof palace, St. Petersburg.

ed at Morris Plains, N. J., Thursday

## THE PRESIDENT.

## Attending Surgeons in High Glee Yesterday.

They Believe He Will Steadily Improve From Now On.

## New York Papers Still Doubting, and the Temperature Still High.

## THE BEST DAY.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A private telegram from the president's bedside states that Doctor Bliss declared the president is better to-day than he has been on any day since the shooting.

## AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—In the assembly of surgeons this morning at the White house, the feeling may be described as one of glee. They feel absolute certainty that every gain of the president hereafter will be firmly held. When the morning dressing was made to-day, it was found that the drainage had been perfect. During the night all pus had come away. This left the edges and walls of the wound collapsed and afforded an opportunity for healing, which did not exist previous to the recent incision. The surgeons now look for a speedy abatement of the afternoon fevers and expect they will disappear entirely before this time next week. It is safe to say at this hour that not since the president was prostrated has there been among those competent to know, so great confidence in his speedy convalescence. It is believed that several officials acts will be performed by him in the next few days. There is in the list one pardon which justice demands and an appointment in the navy department.

## THE HERALD CRITICISMS.

The Herald's Washington special says: Dr. Agnew says the president is not out of danger, but I believe he will recover. Hamilton says: "I shall continue to have faith in his recovery until all the evidences are against hope." Bliss says: "I have never doubted for a moment that he would get well, and that confidence increases every day." Doctors Reynolds, Barnes and Woodward concur with Bliss. The secretary of the navy to-day said: "I believe, and so do all the members of the cabinet, with implicit trust that the president will recover, not to-morrow or next week, but in nature's own time."

The signing of extradition papers in the case of the alleged Canadian forger, Fitch, was the first official act performed by the president since he received his wound. It is understood that the president will hereafter attach his signature to all documents requiring immediate attention, so that the head of the nation may be said to be practically at his post.

The Herald finds fault with the management of the case. It says the very weak and debilitated condition of the patient is an unfavorable sign. The attending physicians predicted that such symptoms might be expected for two or three days after the operation, but why not state the last seven days have been as bad as the first or the second weeks, and that three weeks intervened before these unfavorable conditions were renewed and the president's improvement was said to be as marked and satisfactory as it had been at any time since he was wounded.

## UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Times says the condition of the president continues to create uneasiness in spite of the declarations of the attending physicians, that symptoms in his case are entirely satisfactory. There is much reason for disquiet over the slow recovery of the president that the copious discharge from the wound, however salutary from the surgeons' point of view, is nevertheless a constant drain on the patient, and the waste of pus established must be steadily repaired to afford any prospect of recovery. There is no evidence whatever that either the discharge from the wound or the incisions which have been found necessary to facilitate that discharge, have made any fatal inroads on the president's strength.

## SECRETARY KIRKWOOD CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Secretary Kirkwood returned from White Sulphur Springs last night, and was present at the interview to-day in excellent health and feeling very cheerful in anticipation of the president's recovery.

## AFTERNOON BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11.—After the noon bulletin was issued the president's condition then reported continued until 4 p. m., when the commencement of the afternoon fever was reported in a degree. It did not differ materially from that of yesterday. His pulse is 108, temperature 101.5, respiration 19.

(Signed)

D. W. BLISS,  
J. K. BARNES,  
J. J. WOODWARD,  
ROBT REYNOLDS.

## BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11, 4:30 p. m.—The improvement in the president's condition which became apparent yesterday continues. All pus secreted by the wound is now discharged spontaneously every day. The fact that the quantity is not so large as heretofore does not indicate that any is retained but is rather an evidence that the suppurating surface is decreasing in extent, or in other words that the process of granulation and healing is going on favorably in the deeper parts of the wound. The surgeons express the opinion that this is the best day the president has had since the middle of last week or since the beginning of the disturbance which led to the operation Monday. The patient had been between 10 and 11 this morning a breakfast consisting of broiled chicken, a piece of toast with beef juice, and a cup of tea. In addition to this he has taken at intervals during the day milk, meat extract, and other nourishment, solid and liquid food. He has been free from fever throughout the day, and his pulse has ranged from 100 at the morning examination to 104 at the present hour.

## UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11:30 p. m.—Although the president's pulse and temperature are not as low to-night as had been hoped the surgeons report he has had a good day, and better than any previous day this week, and that his appearance and general condition are improved. He has taken since the forenoon nearly two pounds of solid food, and although his pulse still indicates a weakness, he seems stronger than yesterday.

## NEW MEXICO.

## A Band of Indians Attack a Gang of Laborers—An Important Party Inspecting the Territory.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican special from Lincoln, N. M., dated last night says that a party of a dozen Indians surrounded and fired into a gang of the section men working six miles south of here on the El Paso branch about 2 p. m. to-day. There were a dozen shots fired, but fortunately none of the men were injured. After jumping into a deep gully which screened them from the Indians they hurried here to report. A company of soldiers under Lieutenant McGinnis, of the 15th Infantry, who are encamped near here, have gone in pursuit of the reds. One of the section gang had gone further down the track before the Indians were seen, and it is not known whether he had escaped or not.

On the night of the 8th a party of Indians ran off with eight head of horses from Lynch's ranch, twelve miles from this place. Mr. Lynch, with seven soldiers and ten Mexicans, are still in pursuit.

The New Mexican also says that a commission, composed of General Thomas W. Conway, of New York, who was formerly superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana, Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., and Prof. Thomas Robinson, both of the latter of Howard University, Washington, D. C., arrived here from the east a few days ago, with a view to making an examination of a tract of land of several million acres in the eastern part of New Mexico to determine the fitness of that region for a colonization of many thousands of people who are desirous of making the territory their future home, have started for their destination in this territory. These gentlemen came accredited from Washington, and bear letters from General Sherman, Secretary Kirkwood and others in high authority. In pursuance of orders from General Pope, of the department of the Missouri, General Hatch has given them all necessary military protection while on their important business.

## THE APACHES.

## Again on the War Path—They Burn the Town of El Rita—Stirring Times Expected.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican special from Albuquerque dated last night says: The Apache hostilities this afternoon burned the town of Garcia, ten miles from El Rita on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, killing five or six Mexicans. They are now killing and burning along their route of march. It is the Santa band of Apaches.

El Rita is seventy miles west of this city, on the Atlantic and Pacific road. When the news was wired to this city Superintendent F. W. Smith and the officers of the road armed a party of men and sent them to the scene of the outrage and murders, and at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning Superintendent Smith and other officers will go out on a special train, taking out other armed men and provisions. Stirring times are expected on the line of the A. & P. railway to-morrow. Another party of twenty-five armed men headed by Sheriff Perfecto Armijo left here at ten o'clock to-night for the scene of the disturbance.

## Recent Floods.

DENVER, Col., August 11.—Another water spout occurred about five o'clock last evening on the Colorado Central, four miles west of Golden. Five or six bad water-bombs extending about a mile and a half, were the result. A hundred men are at work and hope to have the road clear to-night. No narrow gauge trains are running beyond Golden to-day, but probably will be running to Central to-morrow.

The damage between Forks of the Creek and Idaho will be repaired to-morrow or next day.

## AN ACTOR WHIPPED.

## An Actor of St. Louis Causes a Social Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—John Amweg, one of the chief actors in Ford's company, opera company, was whipped and shamefully beaten last night by a brother of Miss Nellie Hazeltine, who was once engaged to Samuel J. Tilden, according to the gossip, and by a friend of Hazeltine's, named Fred Paramount, stated to be the betrothed. The cause, as given by Hazeltine, is that Amweg had been boasting about the city of having been made love to by the belle of St. Louis, whereas Miss Nellie's maid had been writing him billet doux under her name. Amweg was genuinely deceived and he had a right to boast of his good fortune. Miss Hazeltine has been taken to White Sulphur Springs by her mother, and there is much gossip in the city.

## THE CATTLE COMMISSION.

## Various Interesting Subjects Discussed.

SARATOGA, August 11.—The Cattle commission devoted to-day's session to the discussion and preparing of quarantine regulations for cattle imported from Europe, also the regulations for the disinfection cars to be used in the export cattle traffic. The unwarranted discrimination on the part of the Canadian government against American cattle was also considered, and Dr. Hage read a paper upon the contagious disease now prevailing in Nova Scotia. All communications referring to the business of the commission must be sent to the secretary at Chicago. They decided to make a searching investigation at western centres of cattle trade to ascertain to a certainty that those points are free from infection.

## Not Ended.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Post says: Evidently the railroad war is not nearly ended. Vanderbilt is reported firm, and refusing to make any agreement which does not place New York on the same footing as Philadelphia and Baltimore. He will not agree to less freight rates than those to New York from Chicago.

## FOREIGN FACTS.

## Switzerland Sorely in Need of Rain.

The Drain on the Bank of England Not Alarming to Directors.

## THE DRAIN ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 11.—The Times says: "We believe Italy obtained elsewhere the amount of withdrawals of gold from the bank of England on the Italian account. The bullion drain to America may begin at any moment, but at present in spite of the withdrawal of bullion from the bank on Tuesday for America, it cannot be said that any drain has set in. The bank directors will no doubt prepare to raise the rate of discount quickly on the least sign of a drain to America or elsewhere, but with the cessation of the Italian demand there appears for the present to be no necessity of any action, at least in advance of the open market."

## A DROUGHT IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, August 11.—Switzerland is beginning to suffer seriously from the drought which, except for a few showers, has lasted two months. The grass is burned and there is no chance of making the usual second hay crop. There is a great scarcity of water, even in the most fertile of the country. In the mountain pastures, in several cantons and in Savoy, beasts are perishing for lack of water and from the heat. Whole herds have perished in the canton of Schwyz, in the Valais Alps and in the valleys of the Jura. The drought continues a week or two longer it will go far to neutralize the effect of the excellent grain crops and vineyard, which will be fair to be one of the most abundant on record.

## PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

From Peru it is reported that an important portion of forces of the provisional government went over to Montaneros with their arms, etc. It is a severe blow for the country. Montaneros is said to be in force in the neighborhood of Lima and threatening the capital itself.

## HAVANA'S DEATH RATE.

HAVANA, August 11.—During July there were ninety-eight deaths from yellow fever, and during the week ending August 5th, thirty-six, with two hundred cases in the city. During June two hundred and thirty-five deaths from yellow fever took place at Vera Cruz.

## Salisbury's Whip.

LONDON, August 11.—Salisbury has issued a whip to the conservatives here inviting them to be ready to consider the land bill as amended by the house of commons.

## An International Congress.

LONDON, August 11.—The association for the reform and codification of international law held a congress at Cologne beginning the 10th instant. Delegates are expected from Germany, Austria, England, United States, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

## Counterfeiters Discovered.

Rome, August 11.—The police at Rome discovered that a gang of forgers was employed in copying English six pence and twenty five pence pieces. The forgers were preparing to supply these coins and to throw them on the market as soon as gold currency was fairly started.

## PANAMA.

## Gossip from the Isthmus—Yellow Fever in Operation—Peruvian Politics.

PANAMA, August 11.—The Star and Herald advises the Isthmian canal company to go to the United States for the machinery, tools, etc., needed for the construction of the canal. There is much sickness among the workmen and the same paper suggests an improved hospital service. There have been many deaths from yellow fever the past fortnight in Colombia. Entero-subdural and next in office to DeLespess of the canal company, died from it on the 25th ultimo at A-pinwall. Sandegors fell a victim and twenty-nine died. Sembenoski, chief of the brigade, and many other members of the Canal company perished from fever through Colombia.

## A Ramor Deared.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent of the Daily News, at Nelsheid, telegraphs under date of August 9th as follows: "I have arrived here after a week's march from Meru. Previous to my departure a council was held of the entire body of Telek chiefs. They desire that we absolutely deny the rumor of negotiations on their part with Russia, and also the presence of three Meru elders at St. Petersburg. Persia seems very anxious to secure the alliance of Meru, but it is strongly objected to."

## Persuading the Jews.

BERLIN, August 11.—The government has taken the necessary measures to protect the Jews in Pomerania and West Prussia. However, the troubles will not soon be stopped as in those districts a strong hatred against the Jews invades the whole population.

## Discussing the Land Bill.

LONDON, August 11.—In the house of commons a division was taken on the question in the house agreement. The question was the amendment in the clause on the land bill introduced in the house of lords striking out the words "granting power to the land court to render a verdict in any lease obtained by the landowner by fraud or extortion" and was carried 45 to 113. The amendment of the house of lords to strike out the proviso to the effect that the land court may stay proceedings for debt when tenant has applied for fixing judicial rent. Rejected 225 to 113.

## His Future Residence.

NEW YORK, August 11.—General Grant has bought for \$95,000 a large handsome house on the north side of East 66th street, between 4th and Madison avenues. He proposes to live here.

## The Virginia Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 11.—The constitutional convention adjourned at 2 a. m. sine die, having endorsed the regular republican platform. The straight convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock to-day. The platform was read after much discussion and the debt plank was adopted.

## An Ex-Confederate Remains.

GALESTON, Texas, August 11.—A reunion of ex-confederates living in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas is being held at Dallas. A procession, headed by the local military, fire department and brass bands, took place yesterday. Speeches were made.

## The American Bankers.

NEW YORK, August 11.—In the American bankers' association to-day the chairman, Thomas Henry, made a humorous

speech. The secretary of the association read a paper on government finances by Secretary Windom. It deals with the reduction of the debt on refunding at three and one-half per cent. George S. Cook, president of the executive council, read an address on "What shall be currency of the future." Ex-comptroller of the currency, Knox, was received with applause and read an exhaustive address on the banking and currency of the day.

Among the papers read were several by Secretary Randolph, A. H. Tucker, of Missouri; L. J. Gage, Wm. A. Camp, B. C. Wright, of San Francisco, Cal. All were referred and ordered printed. Adjourned.

## A Wife Murderer.

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., August 11.—John Gottale, a laborer, was arrested for clubbing his wife to death. The wall and ceiling of the room was bespattered with blood, while the victim, with head smashed, lay in a pool, which had soaked through the bedding to the floor.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Chicago nine beat the Detroitis yesterday 17 to 0.

Maud S beat her record yesterday at Rochester. Time 2:19 1/2.

The Vienna crew won the race at Vienna yesterday, beating the Cornell crew.

Rev. John Hill Burton, of London, the historian and biographer, is dead.

Hanlan, of Toronto, the oarsman, will accept the challenge of Ross, another rower.

The Parry house, of Trenton, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000, and the boarders lost a considerable amount.

George B. Allen, who was injured by the explosion of gas while dipping paint from the barrel at the water works at Denver recently, died yesterday.

Cherry Creek is on a small boom, caused by last night's rain. The rain began to fall at 4 o'clock at Denver yesterday, and continued incessantly until half-past 12. In consequence the streets are in a bad condition.

The Leadville smelters continue to make extensive additions to their works, and the smelting facilities are being greatly increased. Furnaces are used which are two and three times as large as the old ones. All the latest improvements known are being introduced, and some furnaces are not out for a year at a time. The prices charged for treatment are more favorable to the miner now than they have been for a long time past, and every one seems well satisfied with the existing state of affairs. All told, there are now twenty-one furnaces in blast, as follows: Grant smelting company, six furnaces, daily capacity 150 tons of ore; La Plata, five furnaces, 115 tons capacity; Billing and Eller, three furnaces, 105 tons capacity; and Cummings and Finn, four furnaces, 120 tons capacity. According to this, there are now being treated in this camp, every twenty-four hours, 610 tons of ore by the smelting process. The bullion yield from these furnaces is nearly one hundred tons per day, showing that the ore does not run as high in lead as formerly. The average assay value of the bullion produced during July was about 150 ounces of silver to the ton.

Joshua Hill, general agent of the American exchange, in Europe, was a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel on Wednesday. He is making a general tour of Colorado, partially on business and partially on pleasure. The success of the American exchange since its establishment is indeed remarkable, and its success is to a great extent due to the untiring services of Mr. Henry F. Gillis, its general manager. Mr. Hill is thinking of establishing a Colorado branch of the exchange in Denver for the information of Colorado people who contemplate a European journey. The general object of this American exchange is to advance and protect American interests in Europe. It also aids and protects American travel in Europe through the extension of financial facilities to travelers and rendering other necessary services. The principal office of the company is located on the Strand in London, directly opposite the Charing Cross hotel, where over 600 American papers are kept on file. Should an agency be established at Denver, Colorado will be entitled to the appointment of a director in the exchange.

A recapitulation of the irrigable area of Colorado shows 1,183,350 acres in the valley of the South Platte and its tributaries; 1,904,640 acres on the eastern slope, watered by the Arkansas and its tributaries; 557,590 in the San Luis Valley, watered by the Rio Grande and its branches; 250,850 acres in the valley of San Juan; 849,250 acres in the river slope, supplied with moisture from Grand river; 111,360 acres on White river and one branch; and 240,160 acres on the Yampah, making a grand total of 5,000,000 acres, capable of cultivation, with only 90,000 acres submitted to the plow. Surely Colorado has agricultural possibilities which promise remarkably well.—San Juan Prospector.

The Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon promises to be liberally patronized. The committee in charge will serve sand wiches, etc., to those not prepared to take lunches with them.

The Hazel Kirke company went north on the early train yesterday and opened a three nights engagement at the Sixteenth street theatre, Denver.

Everith & Taylor's herd of horned toads was the source of much amusement to the strangers who visited the city during the past week.

Miss Anna Eva Fay will give an entertainment, consisting of spiritualistic manifestations, in the Opera House on Sunday night.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company, with Charles Bishop in the title role, will be the coming attraction at the Opera House.

There will be an excursion from Leadville to Manitou next Sunday, August 14th. The fare for the round trip will be 85.

Most of the firemen who have been in attendance at the state tournament, left for their homes yesterday.

Another blacksmith shop is being erected on West Huerfano street, near the corner of Cascade avenue.

The Monument was on a boom last night, for the first time this season.

## THE LAST DAY.

## Satisfactory Conclusion of the State Tournament.

## The Manitou Prize Won by the J. M. Sigafus Team.

The annual tournament of the Colorado State Fireman's association was terminated in this city yesterday by the free for all plug race for the silver trumpet given by the Manitou hose company and \$50 in gold given by the citizens of Colorado Springs. Only three teams entered in this contest the E. Jay Rice of Trinidad, the W. S. Jackson and J. M. Sigafus teams of this city. The Hooks No. 2 team of Denver wished also to enter but they were barred on the ground of their not being a hose team. When the Manitou people gave the trumpet it was prescribed that the race was to be a free for all plug race, open to hose companies.

The Trinidad team was first to run. A good connection was made at the hydrant and the pipeman had to wait for water. Time 41 seconds. Following the Rice team came the W. S. Jacksons who made a good speed run, although some of their best men were not on the team. An excellent connection was made at the plug, but owing to some unaccountable reason the water was slow and came through the nozzle in 39 1/2 seconds.

The last to appear upon the track for the contest was the J. M. Sigafus team. These boys had in their previous runs surprised the spectators by making some fast spurts, and although it was not expected that they would win the prize it was the opinion of many that they would show some good speed. They came down the track in good style and pulling well together. As for the plug and pipe connection no prettier one has been seen during the tournament. When the time, 38 1/2 seconds, was announced by the judges, cheer after cheer went up from all sides, and the boys were made the recipients of many complimentary congratulations. The prize was theirs and Captain Smith, the secretary of the association, made the presentation speech with a few pleasant and appropriate remarks.

The 1,000 feet foot race which had been postponed from the night previous did not come off as none of the contestants made their appearance on the track, not even Pendergast. Thus terminated one of the most successful and harmonious state tournaments that ever took place since the association was organized.

The only disagreeable and unsatisfactory feature of the whole tournament was the result of the 1,000 feet foot race, and had it not been for the respectable efforts on the part of Pendergast, the professional runner, to control the race, this too would have terminated harmoniously. Hooks No. 2 of Denver, were in sympathy with Pendergast, and in their ungentlemanly efforts to advance his interests they brought upon themselves the disrespect and condemnation of our best citizens. Not only did the members of this company act ungentlemanly on the track at the time the race occurred, but they paraded the streets with fish horns in order to express their indignation at the manner in which their man had been treated. Purple of the Black Hawk team, is still in the city, and we understand that he will be presented with a purse of \$50, which amount rightfully belonged to him as the winner of the 1,000 feet foot race. It was the intention of the W. S. Jackson team to enter a man in the 1,000 feet foot race, but when the captain of the team learned that Pendergast was to run he abandoned the idea, knowing as he did that Pendergast would not run the race without some trickery.

In the future the association should make some provision against the entry of professional runners at the state tournaments, and thus save much of the trouble that is occasioned by such entries. Take the tournament as a whole it has been harmonious and entertaining, and our citizens seem to express entire satisfaction at the manner in which it has been conducted. All the visiting firemen with the exception of the above mentioned have shown themselves to be perfect gentlemen, and the citizens of Colorado Springs will take pleasure in entertaining them again at some future time.

Our worthy chief engineer, Mr. John Pixley, is entitled to much of the credit for making the tournament the success it has been. He has worked faithfully to bring about this end, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been appreciated by the visiting firemen.

## WHO WON THE PRIZES.

Below we give a summary of the prizes offered on each day of the tournament with a list of the companies winning them.

## HOOK AND LADDER TEST.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100. Hooks No. No. 1, Colorado Springs, second prize, \$50.

## HOSE TEST (wet).

McAnahys of Silver Cliff, first prize, \$100. Humphreys of Leadville, second prize, \$50. Ormans of Pueblo, third prize, \$25.

## HOSE TEST (dry).

Humphreys of Leadville, first prize, \$100. Tabors of Denver, second prize, \$50. McAnahys of Silver Cliff, third prize, \$25.

## STRAIGHTAWAY.

This race was for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge. It was won by the Hooks No. 2 of Denver.

## HOOKS STRAIGHTAWAY.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100. Hooks No. 1 Colorado Springs, \$50.

## FREE FOR ALL HOSE.

Tails race was for a silver trumpet offered by the Manitou Hose company and \$50 offered by the citizens of Colorado Springs. It was won by the J. M. Sigafus Hose company, No. 4, of Colorado Springs.

## ANOTHER DELUGE.

## An Unusually Heavy Rain Storm This City. The Streets Flooded and the Cellars Filled.

All yesterday afternoon there were mouse banks of clouds seen hanging over Divide and the plains east of the city. were black as midnight, and now and were brightly illuminated with flash lightning and the distant peals of thunder all that a storm of great magnitude was gradually approaching the city.

By five o'clock the mountains were of red, and darkness prevailed. The thunder grew louder and louder, the lightning more frequent and brighter, and the first drops fell with heavy thud. The wind, suddenly came sweeping through the street and all appearances were such that a similar to that which lately visited 1 Springs was about to break over the city. rain soon began to fall fast, and the irrigation ditches were filled to overflowing. came a full. Some thought that the a was unnecessary, and that the storm would pass around us. By six o'clock, however, thunder increased and again the rain h to fall. Now was to be experienced storm which even the oldest inhabitant not dare to smile at. The sight was g and terrible. Tall trees waved their branches frantically in the air. The wind whirled and moaned around the houses, men but their coats more snugly about them, the d es became rivers, and Colorado Springs, wrapped in the terrible arms of a m storm. The rain fell in torrents. T seemed to be sheets of solid water th down from the heavens in quick success. The roads were flooded, and became a black streams. All unfortunate enough be away from their homes were drenched minute's time. It was impossible to n from protecting doorways without immediately having actual need of new clo The few teams left in the street sped made for home, and it was not long be the city was deserted by all. The w ruled the day. The people were conque and gladly watched from a distance the elements. By half-past 6 the storm w its height. By this time it began to be t that the destruction would be severe. A thought of their homes with apprehen and it seemed as though all the torrent the mountains had broken their natural riers and were rushing into the city. streets and walks, the ditches and open were filled. One had no alternative in g from place to place but to wade through watery ways. There was no choice of s teping place, and all began more anxio than ever to gaze heavenward and pray the clouds to break. The flashes of li ning became so brilliant that when they c on spontaneously closed the eyes and w before moving on. The thunder was s and long continued, with a dull heavy that sent the dishes rattling and called in terrified children loud screams of fright.

For more than an hour the storm raged with unabated fury, and to any town less elevation than Colorado Springs we have been dangerous to a great extent. There was such a steady fall of water, and the wind blew it with such blinding fury, and every object that it is questionable if ev particle of dust or dirt remains in any llected corner of buildings, and roof chimney tops. It seemed as though enough had fallen to meet the requirement of months of the driest weather. A cell must have been well made indeed, which not a pond before 8 o'clock.

By half past eight the hardest of the ra had ceased. Those whom busine called out from their tempora shelter or from their homes cased their bodies in rubber coats or hea utsters and their feet in highest top boots, began gingerly to feel their way along submerged walks. Many took to the str but even there the walking was as bad. T clouds still hung black and lowering over t city, obscuring the moon, and making t walking still more uncertain for those w had a lingering desire to keep themselves dry. Although the rain had ceased, t were still occasional heavy mutterings o thunder and flashes of lightning, and gusts of wind, making it seem as though t storm still hated to leave without giving t city greater discomfort and destruction.

At this hour it is impossible to tell ho much damage has been done the city. I may be slight and yet would certainly n have been had there not been such goe ditches and inclines to carry the surplus w ter away. Reports have reached here of t bridges, between Colorado Springs and the Divide, being washed away, and it is said t all trains have been brought to a stop on the entire line.

Two freight trains and the accommodation due here at seven o'clock were stopped at t fair grounds above the city. They proceed until the water was up to the boiler of the engine. It was well they halted as they d as a bridge was washed out just beyond the

The Humphreys hose quartette were serenading again last evening.

Now that the tournament is ended the ac tation of the lemonade vendor is gone.

Mr. August Wehrle, the well-known piano tuner of Denver, is in the city on his regular visit.

Fred Heins lost a pocket-book last night containing \$30 in currency and several checks.

The complimentary dance did not take place at Saratoga hall, Manitou, yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's rain was one of the heaviest and most refreshing that we have had in over a month.

Now that the tournament is over the excitement has subsided and our streets seem to be deserted.

## Denver's Inducement.

Santa Fe New Mexican. One

have the Peck recommendations.

now have the Peck telegrams published. It is entirely silent about its Peck telegrams. It is entirely silent about its Peck telegrams. It is entirely silent about its Peck telegrams.

Leadville has unintentionally shown that Hill is a very strong man.

It appears to be a growing affection for the Black Hawk delegation.

Evans' letter is likely to live in his way. It contained a quotation from Hill.

late tournaments would be relieved of all of the contests.

Goldrick, of the Rocky Mountain has been to Manitou, and gives a most accurate account of this watering place.

Leadville Herald says, "Leadville is open candidate for capital honors. It is a mountain state should be in it."

not publish the Peck telegrams now? on two sides to this contest. Let us support Mr. Peck and the other that support.

railroad magnates met in New York trying to adjust the railroad to restore the rates of grain from New York to 20 cents.

prohibition party in Ohio is ambitious of the manufacture of and the intoxicating liquors. It even insists on the constitution of the states prohibiting the entire traffic.

ades of the immortal Lincoln have had many times and for many years. But Governor Evans was the first to them in behalf of a two-twenty assessment.

er has counted on the vote of Leadville. Leadville will vote for herself. Another election in the fall of All Denver can do now is to strive to the two cities which receive the vote.

worthy of comment that the News was Denver paper that published the full article of the Herald attacking Hill and his friends. As this was shed to the News, it looks like a sort of breed republican-democratic attack party.

News is now discussing the inside his- the Routt canvass for the postmaster-ship. It intimates that only Teller held out for him to the end. Hill certainly had no other Colorado favor, while Teller had Chaffee, who candidate for the secretaryship of the

it is being made by Arapahoe capital- educe their assessment on money and a few days will show whether they successful. Wolfe-Londoner is mak- fight for an honest assessment, and is dy to yield. If the present assess- retained, Arapahoe's valuation will \$25,000,000, or an increase of \$7-

resolutions passed by the Denver ers on the excursion train from Dur- in very bad taste. They are signed F. Force, chairman, and J. McDonald, ry. They were intended to snub Mr. who did not comply with the unreason- requests made of him. Such people not to be so free in accepting courtesies, can't appreciate reasonable kindness, as has the reputation of being one of st obliging officers on the road and de- it too.

tourism has had a most successful ing in this city, and all who have en- the advantages we possess cannot fail that the capital of the state would be peated if Colorado Springs should be d. It is of considerable importance to be water so pure, and a city so health- with the new hotel accommodations will be little comfort that the city does apply.

central location is also greatly in Colo- Springs favor. The new road through pass will bring the Gunnison country lose communication with us, and the ce to Leadville will be greatly shortened glator need fear in coming here that ill not find accommodation. Building is antly active, and the lots in the northern ct of the city are rapidly being utilized, new hotel will be not only comfortable but odious, and besides all these considera- the fact that the city is one of the best in the state will be no small fact- vor.

Denver Tribune publishes an interview Senator Hill regarding the Peck dis- es. It simply shows that Senator Hill in good faith in the matter. He was ed at the suggestion of Senator Teller edze his support to Judge McMorris, and given his support he was honorable ly to stick by his word. The clique that Herald represents cannot claim this vir- A further discussion may bring out Teller's letters favoring McMorris his dispatches favoring Peck. It may bring out the personal pledge of Pitkin support McMorris, and the signature a petition asking for the appointment Peck. Some other gentlemen are likely e found guilty of double dealing in this test. Honesty in political life is necessary outmost success. A politician, to make self strong must be true to his word. The rd so far published shows that the opposi- to Peck was open. Neither Senator nor others who supported Judge McMorris were pretending to support Peck, air opposition was honest, open and un- taken. A publication of the Peck tele- ms will not show this for the supporters of Peck.

## A GOOD SHOWING.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a long review of the achievements of Postmaster James since coming into office, and the facts presented clearly indicate that the judgment of President Garfield was not at fault when he selected a man at once so able and so honest. His record will always be a notable one, and besides having saved the government enough to almost make the postal department self-supporting he has inaugurated reforms which were sorely needed, and has made the service a credit to the country.

Mr. James came to his present responsible position well qualified to perform its duties. He was a practical man in his department and after his experience in the New York office he had that knowledge of the business of the general management which rendered him able to grasp at once its needs and to understand the requirements. He had not been in office forty-eight hours before he demonstrated to his subordinates that they now had a superior who knew what he signed, and who would not sign until he had carefully read and approved. He brought with him practical business standards by which he weighed and judged all matters brought before him. He was emphatically a man for the place, and his investigations have been conducted as fearlessly and as honestly as though the department were a private business concern of his own. Such a man will always be held in affectionate regard by those who favor pure and honest government.

Every one has heard of the Star route investigations. They have been vigorously pursued and it has been discovered that a gigantic system of public robbery existed, surpassed only in magnitude by the operations of the whisky ring. Many Star routes have already been cancelled, and some entirely suspended, with a net saving to the department of nearly \$1,400,000 since March 4th, or at the rate of \$3,000,000 per annum. Nor has this saving been to the disadvantage of any section of the country. No state has complained of any inconvenience. It is simply the saving from a hidden leak which would have drained heavily upon the postal department had it not been stopped in time by the vigilance and determination of the postmaster general.

Another instance of the ability of General James is in the recovery of mail bags lost in Canada. It was discovered that requisitions for new mail pouches were altogether more frequent than should have been the case had proper care been taken of them. Investigations disclosed the fact that hundreds of bags had been absorbed by the Dominion. They had been sent with the mail to Canada and had not been returned, with the result that new pouches were continually called for at a great additional expense to the department. This abuse has been effectually stopped and another saving has been effected.

And still, says the Commercial, the postmaster has found another abuse needing correction. It relates to the allowances granted to the different post offices. The legal provision for allowance based upon the gross receipts of postoffices has not been in all cases complied with,—with the result that some offices have been highly favored and have had greater allowances for clerk hire and other purposes than properly entitled to. It is now proposed to stop this favoritism. There is to be no partiality shown hereafter, and the saving will no doubt amount to a considerable sum.

Such great savings will result to the advantage of the people. It is not improbable that if the department becomes self-supporting the postage on all mail matter will be reduced, and the department become an honor and a source of profit to the people. It certainly seems that we have now the right man in the right place, and irrespective of party, the people will heartily approve Mr. James' measures and congratulate the president on the judgment he has shown.

## THE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 22, gives some interesting figures relating to the emigration movement in Germany. Emigration is proceeding at a rate far exceeding anything of the kind within the last ten years. It has been so serious and threatens so much for Germany that parliament in its last session discussed the fact time and again, and various measures were introduced with the hope that the great exodus might be stopped. It became a sort of nightmare to the empire, and the landed aristocracy began to feel greatly alarmed concerning themselves and their ability to find men enough to till their lands. There was not a manufacturing establishment that did not look with apprehension at the movement, and feel alarmed when they realized that it would very soon become a question where they should find their laborers.

The figures presented by the correspondent give some idea of the exodus. In the month of March last nearly five thousand Germans reached New York, and as many more left Berlin for Hamburg. In the month of May thirty-four thousand German emigrants set foot in America, and it is reckoned that from January to June of this year seventy-five thousand crossed the Atlantic. This is the largest number since 1872, and as emigration is always greater in the fall than in the spring, the total number leaving their old homes for new ones will probably be enormous. When the fact is considered that every one of these emigrants carries away a certain sum of money, one very readily can see that the millions of Germans who have gone to America during the past ten years must have taken an immense sum of capital from the fatherland. It is roughly estimated that not less than twelve millions of marks have been taken from Germany in the last ten years by those who have gone to America, and there is besides a still greater loss by the ten or twelve millions who have gone to other countries.

Emigration is not confined to any one district of the European empire. Whole families have departed from Pomerania, West Prussia, and the large cities and towns. Every class has sent representatives, and from the rural laborers to the petty landed proprie-

tors there has been a general stampede. The causes have been various, but the superior advantages offered abroad have induced many to leave the homes of their ancestors. Nor is it uncommon for those already in America to induce their friends at home to try their fortunes with them, even going so far as to furnish the necessary amount of money. Other reasons why Germans emigrate are not difficult to discover. There is the law of universal military service and many of Bismarck's policies, especially his new economic measures do not contribute to stem the tide. Some ascribe the stampede to the general system of government in Germany which makes every one a "child in leading strings to the state."

But some do not regard the great emigration as alarming. It is said that it is a purifying stream now going away. It is contended that the empire suffers from over population and that the inhabitants have increased in disposition to not only the territorial area but the wealth of their country. If act, it is said it is more alarming to observe the following facts than it is to study the figures of emigration. The latest census, December, 1880, gave a total of 45,194,000 inhabitants, showing an increase since 1875 of 2,406,000 souls, and since 1871 of 4,135,000, or an annual augmentation in the first five years of 459,000, and in the second of 493,000, or 11-200 for every million of people. At this rate the population of the empire in two hundred years would amount to 420,000,000.

## A REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

On Tuesday John Evans presented a written protest to the board of commissioners of Arapahoe county against raising his assessment of personal property from \$20,000 to \$270,000. He claims that it was done by railroad influence, and thus tried to create sympathy. But this is absurd on its face. The commissioners have tried to have an honest assessment for Arapahoe, and thus increased the amount of personal property from \$2,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In doing this, they have increased largely the returned assessments of Brown Brothers, Daniels, Fisher & Co., D. H. Moffatt, J. W. Smith and others. Mr. Evans was not singled out and has no more right to claim a conspiracy than other gentlemen whose assessments have been largely raised. In criticizing the low assessments of last year, we refrained from singling out any private individual, but maintained that the rich men of Denver escaped paying taxes on personal property. The Arapahoe county officers tried to correct this injustice. But Mr. Evans' remarkable letter invites public criticism. In looking over the assessment rolls a year ago, we found that Earl Cranston, a Methodist minister not particularly well-to-do, paid taxes on \$2,500 in money and credits, while John Evans, the richest laymen in the church, returned none, and his entire personal property at less than \$5,000. Three months after he sold one item of his personal property, which was overlooked, for \$650,000. Such an assessment, of course, was fraudulent on its face. Now, regarding the assessment this year. It is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. Evans received for South Park stock and services last fall \$690,000. Of this he put \$375,000 in government bonds. This leaves a balance of \$315,000, of which he only accounts for \$30,000 invested in county bonds, which the county attorney says are assessable. This certainly would show that the assessment is probably fair and as little as it should.

But Mr. Evans does not attempt to show this is unfair. His defense is a modest biographical sketch, in which he tells us he was a friend of the immortal Lincoln (this is not so bad, as Lincoln is dead and won't mind it) and the savior of Colorado in general, and Denver in particular. Now this may be all true, but why reverse it in defense of his low assessment returns? Does he mean to claim that his taxes should be lower than those of other people because of his services to the state and city? If not, why mention it? Now it is possible that as a matter of simple gratitude Mr. Evans should be exempt from taxation on personal property by the county and state. If so, there should be a constitutional provision to that effect. But until this is done Mr. Evans must contribute to the support of the city that owes its existence to him. The county commissioners certainly have no discretion. Mr. Evans cannot direct attention from the main issue by appeals of sympathy or by charges of conspiracy. He should either show it is too high or else pay. We believe other returns given in have been as unfair as Mr. Evans', but we particularly notice Mr. Evans for the peculiarity of his defense.

Mr. McMorris, himself, while the controversy was pending, told a prominent gentleman that he hoped Mr. Peck would receive the appointment, as he desired the New Mexico judgeship, but in order to defeat Peck even McMorris was sacrificed.—[Leadville Herald.]

The Herald should name the "prominent gentleman." We will state, however, in Judge McMorris' absence that no such words could have been uttered. We were personally acquainted with Judge McMorris' sentiments during the entire fight and he never faltered in his purpose to win. He was determined to do so because Senator Teller, Gov. Pitkin and others who pledged themselves to him withdrew their support without notifying him, and secretly worked for Peck. He did not propose to be beaten by bad faith, treachery and double dealing. The Herald had a good deal to say about the New Mexican judgeship. There has never been a remote contingency that he could have obtained it. In the early spring Judge McMorris was a candidate for the position.

should there be a vacancy. But Senator Teller told him it would be better to accept for the present a position on the Ute commission and Judge McMorris concurred. This is the way he became a candidate. His former candidacy for the New Mexican judgeship played no part in the contest after he became a candidate for the vacancy on the Ute commission.

The Western Nail association at Pittsburg advanced the card rate prices of nails to 83 yesterday.

## PROHIBITION AND DEMOCRATS.

The prohibition issue was carried into the North Carolina state politics, and the proposed prohibition law suffered a defeat. The result was not surprising, but the fact of the question being discussed at all in a state popularly supposed to be given over entirely to the reign of alcohol and to habits of drinking, treating, shooting, moonshining and killing revenue officers, is what particularly gratifies the friends of temperance. The prohibition movement is welcomed by many as evidence that there is a thought in the south toward a higher-toned life.

Another curious fact is that the prohibition law was voted against almost unanimously by the colored voters, and that its supporters were mainly democrats. It is not to be supposed that the colored people would vote on any question with the democrats, but there is also a lingering thought that the negro is not altogether apt to refrain from gratifying his taste for liquor, and any law calculated to put the beverage out of his reach would not be looked upon kindly. They have not been educated to understand the evils of intemperance and their idea of freedom is apt to be an idea that they should have freedom of drink. It is the credit of the democrats that they supported the question.

Prohibition will not become a law of the people's choice until there is higher education given the mass of voters. This is seen clearly in the last campaign, and in examining the vote, the fact is clearly seen that where the education was highest and the power to design evils greatest, there was the vote in favor of one of the most important evils of the day given.

## SPOTTED TAIL'S MURDER.

## Official Report of the Agent.

YANKTON, D. T., August 10.—The official report of the murder of Spotted Tail was received last night by General Cook, the agent of the Spotted Tail Indians, from Acting Agent John Deed, of the 4th inst. Spotted Tail reported to the agent's office special instructions in regard to a contemplated visit to Washington. He was urged to start at once as a letter from the Indian office directed him to report to Agent Andrews, at the Yankton agency, on the 14th instant, as a delegation from the Pine Ridge agency was expected to reach Rosebud agency on the 5th. Spotted Tail concluded to wait until the next morning and go with the Red Cloud delegation to Yankton. This arrangement being concluded upon, Spotted Tail decided to have a talk with his people, and that afternoon he received a copy of the report of his views upon the subjects to come before the conference. Bidding Lela goodbye and saying he would call at the office in the evening to receive further instructions which might in the meantime occur to that gentleman, Spotted Tail left for the agency at four o'clock. A crowd of Indians gathered to see him, and they had a big feast. The crowd broke up and Spotted Tail mounted his horse and started homeward, the Indians scattering in all directions with a noted cheer in advance of the others, he being first out of the lodge. After leaving the council lodge Crow Dog was seen approaching Spotted Tail. He had his wife with him and got out of a wagon, and was stooping down when Spotted Tail rose up. He suddenly raised up and shot Spotted Tail through the left breast. The chief fell from his horse, but rose to his feet and made three or four steps toward a crowd, but endeavoring to draw a pistol. He then fell backward dead. Crow Dog jumped into his wagon and drove off at full speed toward his camp some nine miles distant. The acting agent at once issued an order for the arrest of Crow Dog under a paragraph in the treaty of 1868, which gave him authority to the white man's laws. His arrest was accomplished and he was sent to Fort Niobrara to await trial for murder.

## A BARONIAL PARTY.

## Burdett-Counts Entertains American Delegates at Her Home.

LONDON, August 10.—The down-pour of rain yesterday afternoon caused much disappointment to members of the congress, especially to American and Canadian delegates, who had been invited to attend the Baroness Burdett-Counts' garden party at Holly Lodge, Highbury, one of the most beautiful residences on the northern heights above London. In spite of the rain over one thousand delegates and their wives made the pilgrimage. They were delayed by the weather from enjoying the beautiful park, and were received by the Baroness Burdett-Counts, who, with her American husband, paid special attention to the delegates from the United States and Canada. Possibly some of those who enjoyed the baroness' charming hospitality may have the pleasure of reciprocating when she and her husband pay their proposed visit to America. By invitation of Mrs. Burdett-Counts, several cable manufacturers, one hundred and fifty delegates of the congress yesterday visited the cable construction steamer, Faraday, and inspected the new cable for the Anglo-American company.

## The Unfaithful Guardian.

New York, August 10.—Lorda Wakayama, the daughter of Norikaze Wakayama of Tokio, Japan, formerly Japanese financial commissioner to the United States, is said by her father and the Japanese consul of this city to be unlawfully detained in Brooklyn by her guardian, Mrs. Knowlton, and yesterday the American law was invoked in favor of the young woman. Mrs. Knowlton kept a boarding house where Wakayama went to live when he was in New York. Soon after his return to Japan Mrs. Knowlton visited that country and returning about five years ago brought with her the young person now in question, then seven years old, with authority from her father to act as his guardian and see that he received an education. It is alleged that Mrs. Knowlton diverted the money sent her for her own use, spending it in traveling and visiting watering places, and neglecting the child's education. Mrs. Knowlton, it is said, refused to surrender the girl until she received about \$2,000, which she says she sent from her own means for the child's support and education in default of remittances from the father.

## Agricultural Interests.

New York, August 10.—The Times says that the board of agricultural commissioners, after making extensive investigations as to the products of the state last year report that the revelations of the census of 1880 are well calculated to awaken solicitude for the agricultural interests of Connecticut when there is a gain in population in the whole state of \$800, there is a loss of 12,564, divided among the seventy-five more exclusively agricultural towns. The statistics show that there is no exception to this decrease of population in any agricultural state. The increase is confined to cities and large manufacturing villages.

## THE GREAT DELUGE.

## One Life Lost—Houses and Teams Swept Away in the Flood—The Cities of Black Hawk and Central Flooded.

From the Denver Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, August 8.—The most disastrous flood that ever visited Gila county within the memory of the oldest inhabitants occurred here this afternoon. About 2 o'clock dark and threatening clouds began to loom up over Julesburg and to the west. People thought it was the usual afternoon shower coming up which for some time past has visited this section of the mountains, and thought but little of it. About 3 o'clock loud, long and repeated peals of thunder accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, were heard a little to the west, and the storm cloud could be plainly discovered rolling up in immense black folds, layer upon layer and folded upon fold, and emitting blinding flashes of forked and chained lightning as often as five and six times a minute. About 3:30 a few scattered drops of rain fell over Central, which were welcomed as about to cool the atmosphere, which for a few hours previous had been intolerably warm for this altitude. Immediately after a more than unusually loud peal of thunder the citizens were startled by an almost un-erupted, but a rapid and with a rapidity almost incredible, a volume of water has been torn and five feet high came dashing down Europa and Nevada streets, taking everybody by surprise. The rapidity with which this volume of water rolled down upon the town made the different points, and the roaring of the torrent was simply beyond description. Nobody was prepared for it; hence the consternation of the people. Heavy quartz teams standing in the streets and in the way of the deluge, were overturned and carried down the street like so many feathers. Windows were blown out, doors were blown off, and men and horses were swept away like so many pine boards. Down Europa and Nevada streets immense rocks weighing five and six hundred pounds, came rolling before the volume of water like so many polished cannon balls. Wagons, mules, horses, a few pigs and some young cattle, were swept with resistless force on down toward Black Hawk. In an incredibly short space of time the streets were cleared of people, everybody having sought friendly shelter wherever they chanced to be. Windows were blown out, doors were blown off, the principal streets were crowded with horror-stricken and anxious spectators, many of them living up the gulch and anxious for their homes, but none so bold as to attempt to face the fury of the terrible deluge. During all this time large masses of debris, consisting of broken household furniture, boards, shingles, barrels, boxes, and various things, were being carried down the way of the flood, kept rolling past at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. Occasionally the flood would strike some obstruction in its course and leap into the air half a dozen feet. Many merchants endeavored to protect their inventories, but were obliged to seek safety and allow their places of business to be flooded, thereby suffering large losses. The whole length of the gulches from Nevada street on one side, and the head of Europa on the other, presents to night one of the most desolate scenes imaginable, and brings vividly to the memory of the mind of the observer some of the horrors of the deluge. The debris is some of the heaviest, and is being sent down the gulch, after the great fire of May 24, 1876. The debris is so heavy that it is in many places five, six and eight feet deep and extending for hundreds of yards the entire length for about three miles. It is strewn with all manner of accumulated debris of every conceivable kind, and is a terrible sight. The big dam between Central and Black Hawk, the time became cleared, and the debris of planks, cordwood and broken wagons is twenty-five feet high; this is notably the fact at the Turner's fall and at the old Bull mill at Gregory point. The debris of the debris is so heavy that it is being sent down the gulch, after the great fire of May 24, 1876. The debris is so heavy that it is in many places five, six and eight feet deep and extending for hundreds of yards the entire length for about three miles. It is strewn with all manner of accumulated debris of every conceivable kind, and is a terrible sight. The big dam between Central and Black Hawk, the time became cleared, and the debris of planks, cordwood and broken wagons is twenty-five feet high; this is notably the fact at the Turner's fall and at the old Bull mill at Gregory point. The debris of the debris is so heavy that it is being sent down the gulch, after the great fire of May 24, 1876. 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composed of nine coaches, all of which were comfortably filled.

## STATE TOURNAMENT.

Good Track, Pleasant Day  
and Great Enthusiasm.Silver Cliff Gets the Belt  
for Wet Test,With the Best Time on  
Record.Denver Hooks Retain Their  
Championship.

The annual state tournament of the Colorado Firemen's Association opened in this city Tuesday, under the most favorable circumstances. No better day could have been asked for and the track was in the best possible condition. The liberal showers of the day previous had completely settled the dust, and the surface of the track was as smooth and level as a floor. Early yesterday the track committee had it scraped and rolled, and spared no means to make it as perfect as possible. Long before the time set for the first race crowds of people commenced to flock to the course in order to procure the best seats. As the grand stands had been erected amid the trees which lined the street upon either side of the track, those seats in the shade were preferable to the others, and they were first filled. Ropes had been stretched from one end of the track to the other, in order to keep the crowd back from the track. In addition to this protection all firemen who did not participate in the races were deputized as special police and placed on either side of the track from the starting point to the finish. The time set for the first race was 9 o'clock, but it was past 10 o'clock before the first team took their position for the start.

In the meantime the crowd of spectators had greatly increased and at ten o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 2,500 people in attendance. Every seat in the grand stand was occupied and crowds of people were standing back of the ropes from one end of the track to the other. Marshal Pixley, mounted upon a sorrel charger, dashed to and fro upon the track, giving his orders and getting the teams in readiness for the opening of the contest.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following order of exercises for the day was adopted by the board of control at their meeting on Monday night:

1. Captains' meeting in the Engine house at 8 a. m.
2. Judges' meeting at 8:30 a. m.
3. State hook-and-ladder test at 9 a. m.
4. State hose test (wet) at the conclusion of the ladder race.
5. Speed test for hook-and-ladder teams at conclusion of state hose test, entries for the same to be made this morning.

## CAPTAINS' MEETING.

At 8 o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for general consultation, following which came the judges' meeting at 8:30. At this meeting the draw for position was made for both the hook and ladder test and the state hose test (wet) with the following result:

## HOOK AND LADDER.

- No. 1. Hooks No. 2 of Denver.
- No. 2. Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs.

## HOSE TEST.

- No. 1. E. Jay Rice of Trinidad.
- No. 2. Tabors of Denver.
- No. 3. Jacksons of Colorado Springs.
- No. 4. J. B. Orman of South Pueblo.
- No. 5. Black Hawks of Black Hawk.
- No. 6. Tabors of Leadville.
- No. 7. J. M. Sigafus of Colorado Springs.
- No. 8. Matt France of Colorado Springs.
- No. 9. Humphreys of Leadville.
- No. 10. McAluys of Silver Cliff.

## READY TO START.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the announcement was made along the line that the Hooks No. 2 of Denver were ready to make a start and Marshal Pixley and specially appointed police proceeded to clear the track, which they found was somewhat of an undertaking, as many of the spectators were gathered on the track conversing with the firemen.

At ten minutes before ten o'clock the Denver team walked up the track from the vicinity of the plug and took their positions at the starting point. Their team was universally conceded to be the best hook and ladder team in the state, and it was a foregone conclusion that they would win the race. The team was made up of the following men:

## HOOKS NO. 2, DENVER.

- Ladder team for state test.  
Henry Sarwash, climber.  
W. H. Carter. C. M. Pendegast.  
W. B. Loebe. L. F. Bartels.  
John Sarwash. Theo. Bartels.  
Frank Darrach. Ralph Warren.  
George H. Knifton. R. J. Buckingham.  
Woodie Decker. James P. Hadley.  
F. L. Hartzell. M. J. Touhy.

The judges, Charles Walker, Colorado Springs; Frank B. Halm, of Silver Cliff; George Duggan, of Denver; Thomas S. Smyth, of South Pueblo; Henry F. Moore, of Trinidad; Peter Becker, of Leadville, and George High, of Black Hawk, were all in their positions as were also the timers, B. F. Crowell, C. E. Wyman and Ralph Voorhees. When the track was sufficiently well cleared to warrant the start, the judges stationed near the plug signaled to that effect, and the falling of the automatic bell's eye at the Pike's Peak end of the track announced to the crowd assembled that the Denver team had started. Every one confidently expected to see a good run and they were not disappointed in the least, for the boys came down the track like a herd of young antelopes amid the cheers of the crowd assembled. Through some unaccountable reason the ladder men failed to pull off the ladder until they had passed fully ten feet beyond the required limit but when it

was once upon the ground Henry Sarwash, the climber, lost no time in mounting it. The time awarded them by the judges was 26 3/4 seconds. The conditions of this race were that each team should consist of not more than fifteen men. The team was to run 500 feet, raise a twenty-five foot ladder and one man ascend the top.

## HOOKS NO. 1, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Following the Hooks 2 of Denver came the Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs who entered the following team:

- L. Joe Tell, Climber.  
Dan Durkee. Joe C. Parsons.  
Phil S. Strubel. D. W. Robbins.  
J. L. Clark. W. A. Diebold.  
M. L. Dickerson. H. C. McCready.  
Warren Whitney. Alvin Giles.  
Charles Morrissey. W. F. O'Leary.  
Frank Weir. F. W. Marvin.

They had been ordered to get in readiness for the run as soon as the Denver men gave up the track, and they were on hand promptly. They were aware before starting that 26 3/4, the time made by Hook No. 2 of Denver, could not be beaten by them, but they nevertheless went on the track with the intention of making the best possible time within their power. A splendid start was made, and the team had advanced but a short distance when it was murmured along the track that they had stopped. It was afterwards learned that the ladder had slipped from the track, which necessitated another start. This accident, although trifling, lost them some time, for they did not begin to make a good start at the second trial. An excellent run, however, was made, and L. Joe Tell was placed at the top of the ladder in just 30 seconds as declared by the judges.

## HOSE TEST (WET.)

Immediately upon the conclusion of the hook and ladder runs it was announced that the wet hose test would follow. The substance of the conditions in this test were that each team consisting of eleven men was to run 500 feet, attach to the hydrant, lay 200 feet of hose and get water. In the draw for positions the E. J. Rice team, of Trinidad, secured first place, and they were instructed to get ready for the contest. They were about ready to run when the hook and ladder teams finished their trials, and they took their positions at the head of the track with the following men in their team:

- W. J. Champion, Captain.  
N. H. Spencer. W. L. Sturges.  
Wm. Ogden. E. L. Turner.  
F. P. Sturges. Will Cranston.  
C. C. Dunning. Chas. Holmes.  
Scott Night. D. W. Spencer.

It was evident that there was much more interest taken in this race than in the hook and ladder trials, for as soon as the announcement was made that the Trinidad team was ready to start there was a tendency on the part of the crowd to surge forward on the track, but the special police performed their duties nobly, and by main force succeeded in keeping them back. The team did not succeed in making a good start, and did not develop anything like good speed until they had covered one hundred and fifty feet of track, after which they got down to their work and passed the plug at a good rate of speed. Some time was lost in making the connection at the hydrant, but had this not been the case water would have been lost at the pipe end. As it was water was secured, and the time subsequently given them by the judges was 58 seconds.

The public must bear in mind that the E. J. Rice hose, of Trinidad, is a comparatively new organization, and the team which they entered at the track yesterday had only run together several times. Captain Champion says that the object of this company in attending the tournament was to join the association and see after what manner the meetings of the association were conducted.

## TABORS OF DENVER.

Next came the Denver Tabors, a team said to be the crack organization in the state. It was whispered on every side that the Tabors had the best team in attendance at the tournament, and when their men appeared on the track quite a number of bets were made that they would carry away the belt and first money. As they were preparing to start it was noticeable that there was much more excitement among the spectators than at any previous time during the morning; especially on the track in front of the grand stand the scene was an animated one.

Below we give the names of the men entered by the Bates team.

- C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson. Austin Banks.  
Henry Hodges. W. H. Hawksworth.  
James Thompson. H. Fritchard.  
Fred Lindquist. Albert Cleveland.  
Wm. Crowley. Wm. Campbell.

The pressure which, when the Trinidad team ran was about 80, raised to 87 before the Tabors left the starting point. The excitement was intense when the signal at the start dropped and as the Denver crack team pulled down the track with Austin Banks, the well-known runner, on the lead, the plug was passed in 20 1/4 seconds and Crowley, the hydrant man, made a splendid attachment, but the pressure was too great and the water rushed through the hose before the pipeman could attach the nozzle, the judges announcing no time. Take the run as a whole it was a good one and had the Tabors secured water at all their time would have been 34 or under.

## W. S. JACKSON, NO. 2.

Following the Tabors of Denver came our local company, the W. S. Jacksons. The Jacksons were looked upon as being one of the best teams entered in the contest, and the public generally expected to see them make a run that would take second if not first money. The team had been in constant practice for a month past, and had under careful training developed considerable speed. As the time approached for them to start the track presented a more animated condition than at any previous time during the day. The team consisted of the following named men:

- F. D. Sanford, Captain.  
J. W. D. Stovell. W. C. Donnelly.  
F. Thornell. E. S. Skinner.  
Charles Lee. O. L. Kooner.  
E. C. Kent. W. H. Marshall.  
W. H. Harrison. H. A. Wagner.

The boys made an excellent start from the word go, and they came down the track in

fine style. As they approached the grand stand cheer after cheer rent the air, which evidently had a tendency to stimulate the boys, for they gained instead of lost time as they approached the plug. Harry Wagner, the hydrant man, made the attachment with remarkable rapidity, and sent the water through the hose for better than 34 time. Some little delay was occasioned in breaking coupling, and water shot through the hose before the pipeman could secure his nozzle. As near as could be judged the Jacksons would have made 34 seconds had they made water. But as it was otherwise, no water and no time was the decision of the judges. To the credit of the W. S. Jacksons we will say that they made a run they need not be ashamed of. At the conclusion of this race the marshal announced that a recess would be taken until 2 p. m., when the J. B. Orman hose, of South Pueblo, the next team on the list, would have the track.

## J. B. ORMAN HOSE.

Long before two o'clock, the time set for the continuance of the runs on the wet test, the crowd again commenced to assemble and by two o'clock fully 3,000 people had gathered in the vicinity of the track. The Orman team appeared promptly on the track and named the following men as their entries:

- D. M. Kelly, Captain. E. Miner.  
Henry Jackson. E. Hyde.  
Lew Hanna. G. W. Evans.  
J. H. Kelly. G. W. Evans.  
A. J. Ashew. John Mohr.  
Rule Gutcheil. S. W. Woodruff.

Their team presented a fine appearance and bets were made freely that they would make the best time. No better start was made during the day than that made by the Ormans. Down the track they came with every man in his place and the leaders pulling out for dear life. D. M. Kelly, the captain of the team, manipulated the hydrant in the best manner possible and but little time was lost in getting water to the nozzle. Those who saw the water passing through the hose were open in their declarations that it would drop out the stream of water shot high into the air; time 36 1/4, the best record yet made by one and three-quarter seconds. The Ormans were jubilant over their success and bet freely that the time would not be beaten.

## BLACK HAWK HOSE.

Next in order came the Black Hawk hose, the representatives from northern Colorado, outside of Denver. The following named men composed their team:

- W. C. Purple, Captain.  
W. T. Swan. John McAllister.  
L. C. Johnson. L. C. Johnson.  
Larry Maroney. E. S. Groat.  
Jno Wind. Louis White.  
Wm. Little. Wm. Dingman.

The run made by this team was an exceptionally good one. From start to finish not a fault was noticeable, with perhaps an exception at the hydrant, when a slight delay occurred of fully a second's duration. It was the first time during the day that the pipeman had to wait for water. The time allowed them was 37 1/4.

## TABORS OF LEADVILLE.

This seemed to be one of the favorite teams entered, and their Leadville backers were ready and willing to venture money on the result of their run. As far as could be judged from the looks of their men they had a good show. They named the following men:

- Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell. W. Pollard.  
J. Cannavan. B. R. Blair, Jr.  
M. W. Blake. S. S. Lane.  
W. S. Jackson. L. McKusick.  
A. B. Marshman. H. Kautzler.

From the start to the plug they made the best time of the day, 19 1/4, and also made a good connection at the hydrant; the nozzle blew off before it had been secured. They were given no water and no time.

## J. M. SIGAFUS, NO. 4.

This company has been organized but a short time, and up till within a week or so it was not the intention of the company to enter a team at the tournament. Below we give a list of the team which is composed principally of young men under 20 years of age:

- Mamie Barnes, Captain.  
E. Sommers. L. Vella.  
D. Brinkerhoff. Roy Mottin.  
R. Schlan. Bert. Storts.  
Bur. Johnson. R. Coulson.  
F. E. Johnson. Robert Martin.

Although they did not enter with the expectation of winning a prize, it was confidently expected that they would make a good attempt. The spectators seemed to take no little interest in the result of their trial. It was, to say the least, somewhat of a surprise when they came down the track and secured good water in 37 1/2 seconds, the second best time so far made. The boys were cheered heartily when the time made by them was made known by the judges.

## MATT FRANCE, NO. 1.

No little anxiety was felt on the part of the Colorado Springs people on the result of this trial. It was generally conceded that they would show one of the best efforts yet made. They named the following men:

- Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kitcher. Wm. Jenkins.  
Devk Russell. Mr. Kinsey.  
Tim Clifford. George Millard.  
J. V. Guthrie. Wm. Saxton.  
Frank Plummer. Jack Piercy.

As it was they had 36 1/4, to beat, this time being made by the J. B. Ormans, in order to carry off first money. From the start the boys led out in earnest, the men pulling well together. The run to the plug was full as fast as any therefore made, and had it not been for a disastrous delay at the hydrant, whereby two good seconds were lost, the team would have stood a good chance to beat the time made by the Pueblo team. The time given them by the judges was 38 seconds.

## HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.

The contest had now simmered down to two companies, the Humphreys, of Leadville, and the McAluys, of Silver Cliff. Both were acknowledged to be sufficiently well trained to beat any time that had yet been made. Leadville men outside of the Humphreys were willing to venture their all that the Humphreys had the best show for the championship. At the same time the Pueblo boys were betting heavily that the

time made by the Orman team would not be beaten. The Humphreys entered the following named men:

- W. A. Allen, Captain. Tom Tibbits.  
Frank Hunter. John Scott.  
W. Clark. Camp Dodge.  
W. Haynor. Louis Schoes.  
Matt Medill. Tim Collins.  
James Conolly.

No such time as that made by the Humphreys was previously witnessed during the day, and when the team passed the grand stand the cheers were almost deafening. It was known by all that the best time was theirs if they succeeded in getting water. No detention occurred at either the plug or the pipe, and when it was noticed that the Humphreys had secured water, a shout, louder than any yet sounded, went up from the vast concourse of people present. Louder still was the applause when the judges announced that they had made it in 35 1/4.

## MCALUYS OF SILVER CLIFF.

This was the last company to run, and they had the advantage of all previous records to run against. It was deemed almost impossible for them to beat the record of 35 1/4, just made by the Leadville team. But even this good record did not in the least discourage the Silver Cliff runners. They as much as said just before leaving the judges' stand for the starting point that they came to carry off the belt. The excitement was at this stage of the contest rather intense, and the spectators rushed upon the track despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. After the McAluys team had taken their positions at the starting point and the track had been successfully cleared the crowd surged to and fro against the ropes threatening at every moment to break upon the track. "They have started" were the words that passed along the line. "Yes, and they make time, too," was whispered from mouth to mouth. Faster and faster they came amid the cheers of the crowd. Instead of slackening their pace in the least after leaving the plug they rather increased it, making the prettiest connection ever seen in the wet hose test, and getting water in what was known by all to be better time than that made by the Humphreys of Leadville. After some little delay the judges announced the time as 34 1/4. It would be impossible to picture the sight upon the track when this time was declared, hats were thrown into the air and the members of the winning team were fairly lifted from the track in the wild excitement which prevailed. Thirty-four and a quarter seconds beats by one second the best time on record, and the Silver Cliffs are fairly entitled to the championship belt and all other prizes won by them.

Below we publish the names of the lucky team:

- W. H. McCoy, Captain. H. A. Dixon.  
E. C. Watson. H. A. Dixon.  
E. E. Evans. E. L. Bishop.  
C. W. Winters. E. M. Thomas.  
J. H. Kautzler. J. Schmid.  
J. G. Reiser. F. D. Miller.

## HOOK SHOOT-OUTWAY.

At the conclusion of the hose test Chief Pixley announced that the 600 feet straightway race in which but two companies, the Hooks No. 2 of Denver and Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs, would conclude the day's races. Hook 2, of Denver, were the first to take the track. This, like the hook and ladder race of the morning, was conceded to Hooks 2, of Denver. The Denver boys were anxious to make good time and they did so, crossing the line in 24 seconds.

The Colorado Springs hooks followed, although they protested against running on the ground that they had been on the police force all day and were not prepared to run. They however took the track and made an excellent run. Time, 27 1/4.

This race closed the day's programme.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon:

First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runner, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and officer to be in charge with hose reel, carrying 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Coupling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire-department.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Captain Smith says our track is the best in the state.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, The saddest of these is "might have been."

The banks were closed yesterday and many business houses also.

The Opera House gives a vent for the high pressure enthusiasm.

H. Meyer, of the Trinidad Times, is a member of the Trinidad team.

Chief Pixley is always efficient and is giving good satisfaction to all.

Edom's automatic signal was used on the track yesterday with great success.

Unless the conditions are changed the Manitou free-for-all prizes will not be contested for.

Dry tests innumerable were made yesterday, though wet tests were the order of the day.

George Wevel, of the J. B. Orman Hose Co., wants to walk for 12 or 24 hours, goes-you-please for \$100 or \$500.

Hon. E. B. Stearn, president of the board of control, is the only charter member left of Denver Hooks No. 2.

It should not be considered a slur on this temperance city that some of the hose companies could not even get water.

Mr. Peter Becker, of Leadville, was yesterday morning chosen by the Leadville department to act as their judge at the tournament.

Several of the Leadville aldermen stopped over here on their way from Durango, yesterday, and were in attendance at the tournament during the afternoon.

## Return of Durango Excursionists.

Yesterday noon our Durango excursionists returned after an absence of six days. The party consisted of Mayor France, Aldermen Wilson, Johnson and Brown, Marshal Beall, City Attorney Campbell and Abe Roberts. The party, notwithstanding the delays caused by washouts, had a very pleasant time. We have already given an account of their trip and will not repeat it. The following resolutions were passed by the excursionists on the road between Pueblo and this city:

WHEREAS, We are about to separate at the end of a week's excursion, during which we have journeyed one thousand miles within the state, have visited its remotest parts, have viewed its grandest scenery, and examined the varied and unlimited resources of the San Juan portion of Colorado, and enjoyed the hospitality of Durango, the youngest of Colorado's sisterhood of cities; and whereas, returning to our homes we bear with fondest remembrances of new acquaintances formed, and old friendships renewed, a well-founded conviction that the resources of San Juan, inexhaustible as they are varied, a belief that the entire southwest portion of the state will enjoy a future as bright with prosperity as it will be honorable to the commonwealth. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and to General Passenger Agent F. C. Nims our acknowledgements of the courtesies which we have enjoyed. Division Superintendent L. E. Hamilton, also, conductor Greer, to the locomotive engineer and to the town of Durango our sincerest thanks for the hospitality which has found expression in a thousand ways; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate the city of Durango and the people of San Juan on the new era of prosperity on which they have entered with the advent of the railway.

It. Sopris, Mayor, Denver.  
Matt France, Mayor, Colo. Springs.  
D. H. Dorgan, Mayor, Leadville,  
and aldermen of various other cities.

Another set of resolutions was proposed by a few dissatisfied Denver aldermen, criticizing Mr. F. C. Nims in not taking the train out of the division superintendent's hands, but the growlers were so few that we doubt if they are published. Our reporter lost much time in hunting up a San Juan man that wanted the capital located at Denver. They say the Springs will do. Our excursionists say that Alderman Johnson saved their lives, for he alone took a hamper of grub. Whether this was done to increase his copulency or round out his brethren time alone will tell. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegation from Colorado Springs are under great obligation to Alderman T. E. Johnson for the liberal supply of provisions furnished by him and the thanks of the entire body are hereby tendered.

MATE, FRANCE, Mayor.  
ALDERMAN WILSON.  
ALDERMAN BROWN.  
ABE ROBERTS.  
JOHN CAMPBELL.  
JOHN BEALL.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Methodist church closed in Leadville on Saturday last. Bishop Wiley presided over the conference with great ability and satisfaction. The meetings were well attended by representatives of the church from all parts of the state. It will be a pleasant announcement to our readers that the Rev. W. L. Slutz has been reappointed by the conference to have charge for another year of the Methodist church in this city, where he has won the respect and good will of all denominations. The other appointments are as follows:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.  
Earl Cranston, Presiding Elder.  
Denver—Lawrence—R. W. Manley.  
California—O. L. Fisher.  
St. James—B. W. Baker.  
Evans Chapel—J. E. McCholland.  
North Denver—H. C. King.  
Morrison—C. A. Brooks.  
Castle Rock—John Collins.  
Colorado Springs—W. L. Slutz.  
Pueblo—T. A. Uzzell.  
Canon City—E. C. Dodge.  
Roslita—C. L. Tibby.  
Silver Cliff—J. H. Meryth.  
Binea Vista—H. McDonald.  
Fairplay and Alamosa—H. S. Huston.  
Leadville—John Wilson.  
Red Cliff—T. S. L. Wallis.  
Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap—P. Smith.  
Manitou and Conchos—to be supplied.  
Ogden—L. Wright.  
Trinidad—C. L. Uzzell.  
Brookridge—J. E. Coffman.  
Kodomo and Robinson—L. H. Beardsley.  
Alpine and St. Elmo—George B. Armstrong.

Gunnison City—J. H. Scott.  
Gothic and Rock Creek—F. P. Cook.  
Durango and Animas—W. O'Brien.  
David H. Moore to be Chancellor of the University of Denver, and member of the Lawrence-street quarterly conference.

NORTHERN DISTRICT.  
Greely Circuit—to be supplied.  
Greely—S. W. Thompson.  
Cheyenne—N. A. Chamberlain.  
Laramie—L. J. Hall.  
Rawlins—H. M. Law.  
Eaton and Rock Springs—C. W. Brenner.  
Fort Collins—S. A. Winsor.  
Fort Collins Circuit—C. H. Kayl.  
Loveland—to be supplied.  
Platteville—B. B. Dundas.  
Longmont—J. T. Musgrove.  
Boulder—W. H. Gilfill.  
Eric and Louisville—to be supplied.  
Caribon—W. Wilks.  
Gold Hill Circuit—to be supplied.  
Golden—W. H. Green.  
Aravada Circuit—H. L. Beardsley.  
Wheat Ridge and Argo—E. J. Marsh.  
Black Hawk—to be supplied.  
Central—M. Evans.

Silver Plume—J. A. Smith.  
Bald Mountain—John Storkes.  
Georgetown—H. S. Huston.  
Idaho Springs—J. F. White.

## Notice.

We, the undersigned, agree to close our several places of business from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 10th and 11th.

EDWIN F. WHEEDON,  
R. B. PERRY,  
PERRY & WILSON,  
J. F. LOVE,  
F. E. DOW,  
A. SUTTON & CO.,  
D. W. ROBBINS.

Postmaster Price has received instructions to exchange mail pouches with Pueblo by night trains 3 and 4. By this arrangement we receive from and dispatch to Pueblo two mails daily. The night mail will close at 8 p. m.

Captain Jim Jones was the most popular lemonade merchant. His sweet smiles and dulcet tones captured many a nickel.

## A Half Orphan Asylum.

A movement is being made to establish in this city an asylum for half orphan and friendless children. An institution for orphans only has been recently opened at Denver under the presidency of Mrs. Gov. Evans for the state at large, but it was felt by many that a home for half orphans and friendless children was also needed in this state. Miss E. G. Hancock coming from Kansas with testimonials from Gov. St. John and Rev. Mr. Vail, well known as the former pastor of the Baptist church of this city, has been canvassing with reference to this object. At a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Monday, trustees were appointed to have charge of the undertaking, who organized by choosing Rev. Dr. Kirkwood, president; Linus Sherman, vice president; Dr. Marlow, secretary; L. Bentley, treasurer. It was voted to accept the generous offer made by Mrs. Mary Price of the use of her large house one mile south of the postoffice near the old Riggs ranch. Miss Hancock was appointed matron and authorized to canvass for means to carry forward the enterprise.

Although located in this city the asylum is to be for the benefit of the whole state. Persons knowing of half orphan and friendless children needing the aid of such a charity can report to the matron. Anyone wishing to lend a helping hand in this good work of caring for needy children may leave their offerings at the asylum or with any of its officers. A baby carriage for the benefit of a sick child already admitted, is needed. If any family has an unused one good use can be made of it by donating it for the use of the little inmates.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 8th, 1881:

Albert, B. W. 2	Jenkins, Wm.
Bailey, Annie P.	Laura, Billy
Bacon, H. B.	Lee, James
Beard, Marion	Maddox, Samuel
Beard, John	Mackerrill, Anna
Beard, George	Morgan Thomas
Beard, Miss Rose	Osgood, Samuel
Beard, Geo. R.	Patterson, Rev. J. L.
Beckley, Wilbur	Rieth, J. P.
Bentley, H. H.	Roberts, Mary
Bentley, Simon	Sanderson, Mary
Bentley, James	Shoppert, Lewis
Bentley, John	Thurston, Mary Jane
Bentley, G. H.	Ward, J. L. 2
Beard, George	Wilson, Belle
Beard, William	Wilson, G. W.
Houghton, John S.	Zick, E. S.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "advertisers' letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

From Thursday's Daily.

## STATE TOURNAMENT.

## Another Good Day and Smooth Track.

## Dry Test Prize Taken By the Humphreys.

## Hooks 2 of Denver Win the Straightaway.

## The 1000 Feet Race Declared Off,

## Pendegast the Crack Runner Claiming An Unfair Start.

The second day's tournament of the Colorado State Firemen's association was fully as entertaining and successful as that of the first day. At the meeting of the board of control on the night previous it was decided to commence the order of the day at an earlier hour than on the first day in order to complete the programme, which was an exceptionally long one. The meeting of the captains' team was called at 7 o'clock, and that of the judges at 7:30 a. m. sharp, which was one hour earlier than on the first day.

Although 8 o'clock was rather an early hour for most of the people to attend all of the choice positions on the grand stand were occupied by that time. The day was as favorable as could have been desired, and the track was much faster than on the first day. This was owing to the fact that the track committee had scraped and rolled it in order to have it in as good condition as possible. Colorado Springs certainly deserves credit for the efforts that have been put forth to provide the firemen with the best track that was ever used in the state at the annual gatherings of the state association. Work was commenced upon it early in June and the committee having the matter in charge worked persistently ever since. No time expense was spared that could in the least aid to its perfection. Not only have the officers of the state association declared it the best track ever used in the state, but all of the participating teams have made many flattering remarks concerning it.

The first time made by the McAluys, of Silver Cliff, on Tuesday, would go to prove that the compliments paid the track committee were fully deserved. The firemen were all upon the track at an early hour and numerous bets were made on the result of the dry test for hose companies which came first. The Tabors, of Denver, seemed to be the favorites, while the W. S. Jacksons of the Leadville companies were good seconds. Hunt's band discoursed music from a platform erected near the plug, and although the music rendered by him was not of the best it helped to stimulate enthusiasm and entertain the spectators. Judges Walker, Hahn, Duggan, Smyth, Moore and Becker were on the track in good season as were also the time keepers, Messrs. Howell, Wyman and Duggan. Although 8 o'clock was announced for the commencement of the dry test it was nearly half past nine before the first team drawn put in its appearance upon the track. The number of spectators at this time was not so large as upon the day previous and the races were rather held back on this account. In fact the grand stand did not commence to fill up until half past ten and eleven. At the meeting of the board of control on Tuesday night the following programme for the day was adopted.

**ORDER OF THE DAY.**  
At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon:  
First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runners, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and officer to be in charge with hose reel, carrying 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Compiling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire department.

At seven o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for the purpose of choosing positions for the dry test race which came first in order. In the draw the companies of the various departments were assigned the following positions:

No. 1. E. Jay Rice, of Trinidad.  
No. 2. Black Hawk, of Black Hawk.  
No. 3. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs.  
No. 4. Tabors, of Denver.  
No. 5. Ormans, of Pueblo.  
No. 6. McAluys of Silver Cliff.  
No. 7. Tabors, of Leadville.  
No. 8. Humphreys, of Leadville.  
No. 9. Matt France, of Colorado Springs.  
No. 10. J. M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs.

**THE DRY TEST.**  
First in order came the dry test, open to all hose contestants, for prizes of \$100 to the first, \$50 to the second, and \$25 to the third, all in gold.

As many of our citizens are not acquainted with the rules governing the dry test we will give them below for their edification:

**RULES FOR DRY HOSE TEST.**  
To encourage efficiency in service, and to exemplify the work as usually performed at

national tournaments, the department announces a dry test for hose teams under the new rules herewith:

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on the score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line, all the couplings made tight—that is, with three full threads. The coupling intended for pipe may be broken by hand or with spanner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when plugman drops his pipe into the hands of the judge. The pipe coupling shall be made with three full threads.

4. Plugmen shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by plugman. The hydrant connection must show three full threads, but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins; and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before, the plugman and his assistant if there be an assistant, may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

E. JAY RICE, OF TRINIDAD.

The first team to make its appearance on the track for the dry test was the E. Jay Rice Hose company of Trinidad. As this team had not made any remarkable time in the wet test on the day previous it was not expected that they would better their speed much in the dry test. They however entered the same team as that named on the first day.

W. J. Champion, Captain.  
X. P. Spencer, W. H. Sturges,  
W. Ogden, E. L. Turner,  
P. P. Sturges, W. L. Cranston,  
C. C. Cunningham, Chas. Holmes,  
Scott Night, D. W. Spencer.

From the very start the team lagged badly and it was a foregone conclusion that no very good time would be made by them. As upon the first day the Rice team was the first to run and consequently they had no time to run against. A fair connection was made at the hydrant but a slow one at the coupling, and the nozzle was placed in the judge's hand at 41 seconds.

**BLACK HAWK HOSE.**  
The announcement was made by the marshal that teams would be given but twenty minutes between trials and this order brought the Black Hawk team promptly on the track. They entered the same team as on the first day which was as follows:

W. C. Purple, Captain.  
W. T. Swan, John McAllister,  
W. A. Smith, L. C. Johnson,  
Larry Maroney, E. S. Groat,  
Jim Winda, Louis White,  
Wm. Little, Wm. Dingman.

The run made by them was but little better than that made by the Trinidad team which preceded them, and the time allowed them by the judges was 39 seconds. So far the time made was much below that made at the other state tournaments.

W. S. JACKSONS, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Next in order came the W. S. Jacksons of Colorado Springs, with the same team as that entered in the wet test.

F. D. Sanford, Captain.  
J. W. D. Stovell, W. C. Donnelly,  
F. Thornell, E. S. Skinner,  
Charles Lee, O. L. Godfrey,  
E. C. Kent, Nat. Marsh,  
W. H. Harrison, H. A. Wagner.

From the speed developed by this company on Tuesday it was confidently expected that it would make a run which would rank with the best records made, if it did not carry off first money. They made what was afterward demonstrated to be the best run of the day, and dropped the coupling from the cart in just 28 seconds, but as 10 seconds was lost in breaking the coupling and attaching the pipe, the time made was 38 1/2.

**TABORS OF DENVER.**

Following the W. S. Jacksons came the Denver Tabors, a team that was looked upon by many as being the favorites in this race. They named the following team:

C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson, Austin Banks,  
Henry Hodges, W. H. Hawksworth,  
James Thompson, H. Pritchard,  
Fred Lindquist, Albert Cleveland,  
Wm. Crowley, Wm. Campbell.

They were all known to be good runners, endowed with the best of staying qualities. Down the track they came in good style, as well as good time, and it was plainly evident that the records previously made were nowhere. The pipe was placed in the judge's hand at 36 1/2 seconds, the best time yet made by over a second.

J. B. ORMANS, OF PUEBLO.

The Ormans, of Pueblo, came next in order with the following team:

D. M. Kelly, Captain.  
Henry G. Scott, E. Miner,  
Levy Hanna, E. Hyder,  
J. H. Kelly, G. W. Evans,  
A. J. Ashew, John Mohler,  
Rule Gutcheil, S. W. Woodruff.

This team was composed of some excellent material and the general make of the men drew forth many favorable comments from the spectators. On the first day they had made a good record in the wet test, and one which for a time promised to take first money. As far as physical development was concerned there was not a team entered at the tournament which could compare with the Ormans of Pueblo. Both on the run and at the pipe they lost time, and then were awarded 41 1/2 by the judges.

**MCALUYS OF SILVER CLIFF.**

Here came the champions of the day previous and as they passed the grand stand on their way to the start they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the assembled crowd. The majority of the people were almost willing to venture their last cent that Silver Cliff would again come out victorious. Captain McCoy entered the same team which made the brilliant record on Tuesday. They were as follows:

W. H. McCoy, Captain.  
E. C. Wabon, H. A. Dixon,  
C. W. Walters, F. L. Bishop,  
J. H. Kamsler, D. M. Himm,  
J. G. Reisl, S. Schlund,  
F. D. Miller.

They came down the track like a whirlwind and made the necessary connections with remarkable rapidity. Time, 36 1/2, the same as made by the Denver Tabors.

**LEADVILLE TABORS.**

This was another good team, from which a fast record was confidently looked for. The same team took the track at the start as was entered at the wet test, on Tuesday. It was as follows:

Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell, W. Pollard,  
J. Camman, R. B. Blair, Jr.,  
M. W. Blake, S. S. Lane,  
W. S. Jackson, I. McKusick,  
A. B. Marshman, H. Kautzler.

No finer looking or better dressed team participated in the tournament than the Leadville Tabors. As far as could be judged they made an excellent test of speed, and to many it appeared as though they had come close to records made by the Silver Cliff and Denver teams. The time allowed by the judges was 37 1/2.

**HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.**

Both of the Leadville teams were among the favorites, and quite a number bet on them against the field. The team was as follows:

W. A. Allen, Captain.  
Frank Hunter, Tom Tibbits,  
W. Clark, John Scott,  
W. Haynor, Camp Dodge,  
Matt Medill, Louis Schoes,  
James Conely, Tim Collins.

It was plainly evident that Captain Allen had given some attention to the training of his men, for they came down the track well together, every man doing his share of the pulling. The plug was passed in 20, and no time was lost from there to the finish. One man uncoupled the hose and attached the pipe in better time than the other companies did it with two men. The time given them was 36 1/2 seconds.

**MATT FRANCE, COLORADO SPRINGS.**

Next in rotation, according to the draw, came the Matt France team of Colorado Springs with the following named men:

Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kitter, Wm. Jenkins,  
Dock Russell, M. Kinsler,  
Tim Clifford, Wm. Saxson,  
Frank Plummer, Jack Piercey.

As this company had made a remarkable run to the plug in the wet test of the first day it was expected that they would show some good speed. The boys started from the scratch in good style and passed the plug in slightly over twenty seconds. From the plug on considerable time was lost, especially in making the coupling; time 39 seconds.

J. M. SIGAFUS, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Last on the programme in the dry tests came the J. M. Sigafus of Colorado Springs. This team, as we said yesterday, is composed entirely of young men under 20 years of age. In the contest for the belt the Sigafus boys surprised all by making better time than many of the older organizations. For the dry test the boys entered the following team:

Robt. Coulson, Captain.  
E. Saunders, L. Vella,  
D. Brinkhoff, Roy Morton,  
R. Schlan, Bert Storton,  
Bir. Johnson, Mammie Barnes,  
F. E. Johnson, Robbie Martin.

From the word go they made a good run and placed the nozzle in the hand of the judge in just 37 seconds, thereby making the third best time in the dry test. This race concluded the dry test and as the time of 36 1/2, made by the Humphreys hose of Leadville, was not beaten, they were given first money.

**THE 1,000 FEET FOOT RACE.**

At the conclusion of the dry hose test Chief Engineer Pixley announced that the 1,000 foot race would follow immediately and all teams intending to enter contestants in this race were notified to get their men in readiness. The first prize in this race was \$50 in gold, second prize \$25 in gold, third \$10 in gold. It was at first expected that there would be twelve men entered in this contest, but when time was called it was found that only the following were entered:

C. M. Pendegast, Hooks No. 2, of Denver.  
W. Purple, Black Hawk.  
H. A. Dixon, Silver Cliff.  
Austin Banks, Denver Tabors.  
Joe Parsons, Hooks No. 1.  
C. Hunter, Denver Humphreys.  
James Weaver, Ormans, of Pueblo.

The starting point for this race was in the vicinity of the court house. Several attempts were made to get off without success. It was very evident to many who witnessed the start that one or two of the professional runners were trying to control the race, for they never started unless they could get the lead. After five or six unsuccessful attempts to get off the word "go" was given and the group of six started off well together. The favorite in the race was Pendegast of the Denver hooks, and this team and several backers bet large amounts of money that he would win, some of them even offering odds in order to get bets. The race was the most exciting feature of the whole tournament and more people witnessed it than any other race which took place. For the first part of the race Austin Banks, of the Denver Tabors took the lead with Dixon of the Silver Cliffs and Purple of Black Hawk close followers. At the plug Banks was still ahead but Purple of the Black Hawks followed so close that daylight could hardly be seen between them.

"Where is Pendegast?" was the question asked all along the line when it was noticed that he was not among the leaders, and it was soon ascertained that he had dropped out not far from the start. When the group were within one hundred feet of the scratch Banks wilted and allowed both Purple and Dixon to pass him and cross the line ahead of him with Purple slightly in the lead. No sooner had the runners passed on the track than the crowd closed in upon them and the most enthusiastic excitement prevailed. The friends of Purple placed him upon their shoulders and carried him amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The friends of Dixon did likewise and for a few moments the scene was an exciting one. At the hydrant the victors were met by another crowd coming down the track from the start crying at the tops of their voices, "don't give up any money yet, the race was not a fair one." This crowd proved to be made up principally of Hooks 2 men of Denver who had bet on Pendegast

and lost. Pendegast not getting the lead of the race when he started concluded to drop out and rely on a protest to help him out.

The scheme worked to an advantage for the race was declared off by the judges and Purple who in the opinion of nine out of ten of the spectators had fairly won the race was required to run over or lose the first money entirely. For the first time during the tournament ill feeling was witnessed on the track and the popular sentiment seemed to be with Purple. The race was announced to be run over at 6 o'clock, but Pendegast was the only man who appeared at that time to enter the contest. What will be the outcome of the race is not yet known.

**FREE FOR ALL.**

When the excitement caused by the foot race had somewhat subsided the announcement was made that the straightaway, free for all, for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge, would take place. In the draw for positions the Tabors, of Denver, secured first place. They made an excellent run in 23 1/2. The Tabors, of Leadville, came next, making it in 23 1/2, the same time granted their predecessors. After some delay the Jacksons were seen coming down the track and apparently making good time. Their efforts were greeted with applause, and apparently were favorites. Half way down the line Pitts pulled out and the remainder caused the finish in good order; time 23 1/2. Just as the carriage rolled over the finish, Godfrey fell and was run over, but not seriously hurt.

Next in order was the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver. This run was made in magnificent form, every man doing his best. The excitement was intense, and when the time, 22 1/2, was announced the cheering was almost deafening. The men were dressed in blue trunks and tights, and made the best run of the afternoon.

The Humphreys of Leadville ran next, and though not presenting so good an appearance as the Denver team, yet made a good show, and beat the Jacksons by a quarter of a second. Time, 23 1/2.

The Matt France team cannot be said to have run. They had two men from the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver and ran without time being taken. In fact they seemed to have run simply for the enjoyment and did not ask to be considered competitors.

This closed the running of the hose teams. It was announced that the 1,000 foot race would be run at 6 o'clock. Meanwhile for a purse of \$15.55 the G. S. Barnes Juvenile team ran over the track amid great cheering and encouraging shouts from the spectators and made the distance in good time, but no official record was taken.

A little after six it was decided not to run the foot race, the winner of the afternoon protesting, and those offering the prize money sustaining the protest.

**MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.**

At 5 o'clock several taps of the fire bell was the call for a gathering of the members of the association at Armory hall to finish business left undone at the meeting on Monday night. The first in order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

President—E. K. Stinson.  
First Vice President—H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff.  
Second Vice President—Chief Kruster, of Leadville.

Third Vice President—Chief Logue, of Black Hawk.  
Secretary Smith and Treasurer Pixley were unanimously re-elected.

Both President Stinson and Captain Smith acknowledged the honor conferred upon them in their reelection with brief speeches. The next question of interest which came before the meeting was the selection of a city for next year's tournament. C. C. Davis, of the Leadville Chronicle, arose and urged the appointment of Leadville, and H. E. Austin, the newly elected vice-president, advanced Silver Cliff as a candidate. A formal vote was taken which resulted in Silver Cliff securing it by a vote of 13 to 8.

Remarks on volunteer departments were then made by H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff, Mr. Wyman, of Leadville and Chief Pixley, of Colorado Springs. At the conclusion of these remarks the prizes were awarded to the winning teams, following which Major McAllister in behalf of the Colorado Springs department kindly thanked the visitors for their attendance and gentlemanly action while here.

**RESOLUTION.**

To the Citizens of Colorado Springs and the Fire Companies:  
In behalf of the E. J. Rice Hose company of Trinidad, we wish to return our sincere thanks for the favors shown us and the kind and courteous manner in which we have been treated during our stay in your city and hope to be able at some future day to return the compliment. Respectfully,

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,  
W. H. STEVENS,  
E. L. TURNER.

**TODAY'S PROGRAMME.**

At 9 o'clock this morning the consolation race in which the Denver Tabors, Leadville Tabors and W. S. Jacksons will compete for a trumpet offered by the Manitou hose company. All three of the teams entered are good ones and an exciting race is looked for.

Several hundred people gathered at the D. & R. G. ball grounds, on North Weber street, yesterday afternoon to witness the game of ball between a picked nine of Leadville and the Denver & Rio Grande club. The game was to have been called at half-past two, but it was ten minutes of three before it commenced. Harry Wagner was chosen umpire, and the Leadville boys were first to bat. It was evident to all at the very start that the Leadville men were not heavy enough for the D. & R. G. boys. At the end of the third inning the game was called on account of rain, with the score standing nine to nothing in favor of the D. & R. G. club.

Yesterday's rain rather flooded the track at the Pike's Peak Driving park, so much so that the managers wish us to announce that there will be no races there to-morrow.

## CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

## PARRISH'S ADDITION.

## GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## Ranches, Ranches.

## COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In a large of App'y to

## M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

10 14 11

## OUT WEST

Pueblo says there is no cholera there.

The mercury ranged at 87 in Fairplay last week.

The Democratic Eye, of Greeley, has discontinued publication.

Denver is said to have never been hotter nor healthier than at present.

The indebtedness of Conejos county is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

A terrific hail storm visited Longmont on July 24th which had not been equalled for years.

The Gila river, of Arizona, near Phoenix has been gradually rising during the past week and has become impassable.

The mines of Fall River, in Clear Creek county, look brighter every day. Several good properties have been partly developed, and now only require the aid of capitalists.

There are lively times at the parks. The stage from Longmont is filled with passengers on every trip. From Estes park fishing parties return from a day's sport well laden with trout.

G. R. Brey, of Del Norte, who died near Alamosa, on Wednesday, week is spoken of by the Colorado Independent as a man calculated to make many warm friends, and who had great personal popularity.

Santa Fe knows now how much the people of that city depend upon the new postal advantages which they have enjoyed since the railroads reached there. It has been customary to have regular mails in place of the old once a week delivery, and when the recent washouts occurred and the letters were delayed a few days it was realized that the old days were very hard.

There is some anxiety felt by the officers of the A. T. & S. F. road, they having been informed that an organized band of masked men propose wrecking and robbing the Santa Fe trains. The story is told that on Sunday last Conductor Deetz was informed by a telegram received at Blackwell, that a party of armed and masked men were in hiding at Caddo and proposed attacking his train. Extra guards were appointed for the mail and freight cars, and the passengers were warned to be prepared for any emergencies. There was however, no attack made, the robbers probably learning of the precautions.

## Meteorology Report.

Sergeant O'Keefe sends us the meteorological report taken on Pike's Peak for the month ending July 31st, which is as follows: Mean barometer 30, 29.9 inches. Highest barometer, 30, 46.5 inches, July 16th and 18th. Lowest barometer, 29, 11.5 inches, July 9th and 13th. Monthly ranges of barometer, 0.299 inches. Highest temperature, 62, on July 14th and 15th. Lowest temperature, 30, on July 25th. Monthly range of temperature, 32. Greatest daily range of temperature 27, on July 14th. Least daily range of temperature 6, on July 5th. Total rainfall or drifted snow, 6.55 inches. Depth of unmelting snow lying on ground at end of month, none. Prevailing winds, S. W. Total movement of wind, 6,884 miles. Maximum velocity of wind and direction, 40 miles, at 3 a. m., June 10, wind, S. W. Number of foggy days, none. Number of clear days on which rain or snow fell, 1. Number of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 3. Number of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 1. Number of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 7. Number of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 9. Number of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 7. Total number of days on which rain or snow fell, 16. Total number of days on which no rain or snow fell, 15. Dates of auroras, none. Dates of solar flares, none. Dates of lunar halos, none. Dates of frost, none.

J. T. O'KEEFE,  
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## A SOLUTION.

Remarkable Discovery at the Lone Star Ranch.

Our special correspondent at the Lone Star ranch, Mr. W. W. Cook, sends us the following solution of the coyote story contributed by him to the columns of the GAZETTE some weeks ago:

Many of your readers were no doubt puzzled to decide how the coyote mentioned in my last letter to the GAZETTE was able to remove the skin from the dead water. I had studied over the question considerably myself before chance presented me with the solution.

Happening to pass through the corral this morning my suspicions were aroused by an unusual appearance in one corner. Procuring a spade after a few moments work I succeeded in unearthing the following article: An

Indian stone knife, keenly sharpened, a skeleton key, a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, a dark lantern and a rope ladder. This last article is most ingeniously constructed. It is about six feet long, the ropes being made of the closely braided fibres of the soap weed, *yucca angustifolia*, and the cross pieces, ten and a half inches long of the branches of the wild plant. One end is provided with hooks fashioned out of sheep's bones, for attachment to the upper board of the corral.

By means of this primitive construction the wily beast was enabled to scale the corral fence with his prey at any hour of the night, and I have not the least doubt but that his confederates were waiting outside with a wheelbarrow to carry it away. I am well aware that many people will doubt the truth of this story, and in order to prove that what I say is strictly so, I have made arrangements for the exhibition of these articles together with the stuffed skin of the coyote, on next Wednesday, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., at the northeast corner of Nevada and Cascade avenues in Colorado Springs.

Prof. Charles T. Harris, a graduate of Yale, and a brother of Mr. W. T. Harris, superintendent of the St. Louis schools, has been appointed by our school board as superintendent of our public school in place of Prof. Parker, who resigned. Mr. Harris is well known throughout the state, especially in Denver, where he taught in the high school for two years.

President Stinson, of the State Firemen's association, returned to Denver on the morning express yesterday. He was very much pleased over the satisfactory manner in which the tournament had been conducted.

## DIED.

DIED.—August 10th, 1881, at Colorado City, Martin Speck, aged 61 years. Funeral to-day at half past two o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLORADO. On Saturday evening August 6th, 1881, Roy, youngest son of Judge E. A. and M. C. Colburn, aged 2 years 11 months. The funeral was on Monday morning, August 8th, 1881.

## COLORADO COLLEGE

## Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

## All Work Guaranteed Correct.

Office at Howarth's book store where terms can be had on application. dwb 9 11

## UNIVERSITY

## OF COLORADO.

ESTABLISHED AT BOULDER, COLO.

Liberally Endowed by the State.

## FIFTH YEAR.

## Collegiate Department,

Two Courses of Four Years each.

## TUITION FREE.

**CLASSICAL COURSE.**  
Embracing the Latin and Greek Languages; Mathematics, Moral and Mental Philosophy, &c.

## SCIENTIFIC COURSE.

Embracing the French and German Languages; Mathematics, Chemistry, Metallurgy, Assaying, &c.

## DURANGO CELEBRATES. The Denver and Rio Grande Makes Another Conquest

### History of the Eleven- Months-Old City.

### Yesterday's Celebration a Grand Success.

### A General Holiday Enjoyed and the City Filled With Guests.

From our Special Correspondent.

DURANGO, August 5.—A number of invited guests accepted the invitation of the Durango authorities, and visited the city in order to witness the celebration in honor of the entrance of the Denver & Rio Grande into the city, and the most flourishing city of Colorado. The train consisted of parlor cars, and the trip was made to the evident satisfaction of all. The contrast between the present mode of reaching Durango and that of old days was marked. There was little comfort a year ago, while now one can cross the great mountain ranges with ease and comfort.

At Pueblo and other places, invited guests continued to join the party. There were some delays and the death of one of the party cast a shadow for a time over the enjoyment. Arriving at the city, your correspondent gathered a few facts concerning the remarkably busy place, and before describing the day's celebration will give

A HISTORY OF THE CITY.

Durango is situated in La Plata county, about eighteen miles from the New Mexico line, and sixty miles east of the Utah line in the valley of the Animas river.

The location of the town is unsurpassed for natural beauty. It is in a valley two or three miles in width in places, rising in gentle slopes, or mesas, on either side, back of superb hills, the highest, being about two thousand feet, and broken up into the most fantastic outlines, giving very picturesque effects.

Although only eleven months old—the first stake in its survey having been struck on the thirteenth day of last September—it is already a flourishing city.

Verdicts estimates are put upon the population, but as no census has been taken it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy just what it is. Probably four thousand would not be far from the truth, either one way or the other. At the present rate of increase one can give free rein to the imagination in estimating what the fall census will show.

Durango has every advantage to render it the great commercial and smelting center for a large area of country, embracing the entire San Juan mining region, southeastern Utah, northeastern Arizona and northern New Mexico, and as the center of a system of five railroad lines already assured, and as many more among the probabilities of the future, its commercial supremacy is determined for all time.

Its distance from Denver—about four hundred and fifty miles by rail—is sufficient to protect it from the competition of the metropolis, and to render it the independent metropolis of the Pacific slope of the mountains, with a tributary country hundreds of miles in extent, containing a wealth of soil, of timber and of mines almost unequalled.

The immense coal supply, the nearest to the mines of any suitable for smelting purposes, together with the topography of the country and the differing character of the ores in the various mining camps, insures its pre-eminence as a smelting center. Where the ores of the diverse mining regions can be brought to a common focus, where they will mix each other. It will prove the "Durango" or "coming together" of the mineral bearing ores of all this section.

New mines are being discovered constantly, some within ten miles of the town, and very small portion of the entire southern slope of the Sierra Madre—which follows an easterly and westerly course for a distance of a hundred miles in this part of the state, and among the foot hills of which Durango may be said to be located—has even been prospected.

The water power of the Animas river and other streams in this vicinity is unsurpassed in the state.

The agricultural resources of all the valleys running south and southwest from this range are unstinted, and the mesas and foot hills afford the finest possible grazing.

The advantages and resources in Durango, and of this entire section, point to a brilliant future for this city, whose infancy, even, has been so vigorous and enterprising.

The following are the business enterprises of the town:

There are seven stores carrying dry goods and general stocks, wholesale and retail; three drug stores, four hardware stores, and four wholesale and retail grocery stores. There are two wholesale and retail furniture emporiums, also carrying on manufacturing. There is one bank and one smelter. There are five lumber companies, represented by offices in the town, and a half dozen others have saw-mills within a few miles of town. There is one planing mill and saw and door factory, already established, and more coming. There are five brick-yards. The contractors and builders are represented by six firms, the stone masons who are also contractors, by six. There are twelve firms who deal in real estate and mines and do general brokerage business. There are three insurance agents. There are four livery stables, carrying heavy stocks. There are four produce and commission houses. There are nine hotels, thirteen restaurants, six lodging houses, five bakeries and six meat markets. There are six fruit and confectionery stores, and one candy factory.

There are three saddlery and harness shops, three paint shops, and three blacksmith, carriage and wagon makers' shops.

There are three tailor shops and two millinery stores. There are four jewelers and six dress-makers in the place. There are two shoe shops, six news depots and cigar stands, twelve barber shops and innumerable laundries.

There is one job and express wagon office. There are two ice houses, two mattress factories and two coal offices. Free-stone spring-water is brought across the river in pipes and distributed in water-carts over the town.

There are three stage and express companies which have offices and agents in the town. There are six wholesale liquor stores, and about twenty-five saloons.

The legal profession has thirty representatives, the medical seven.

There are three churches, St. Mark's Epis-

copal, Baptist, and St. Columba's Catholic, and lots secured, and the preliminary steps taken for building a Congregational church as well. The Methodist and Presbyterian denominations are also moving in the same direction. A public school is being conducted in the church building, and steps will soon be taken toward the erection of a school building. A Sunday school numbering thirty-five pupils has been inaugurated.

There are five clergymen, representatives of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Catholic churches.

There is one gunsmith shop, and there are two undertakers.

There are two theatres which are of the variety order.

Last, but not least, there are three weekly newspapers and two dailies, and two more weeklies and another daily to be started shortly, the outfits being now en route for Durango.

For a 11-month-old town, started in the fall of the year, the above is a pretty good showing, aggregating two hundred business houses, forty members of the learned professions and one church edifice already completed, and several more in process of construction.

The social status of the business men who have come in their fortunes with the new town, is of a high order, and it bids fair to be a very attractive place of residence.

Such in brief is the history of Durango. Its growth has been remarkable, and it is destined to become the chief city of the San Juan. The D. & R. G. finished its extension to the city, which to-day celebrated the event on Wednesday, July 28th, and on that day a large crowd gathered at the terminus to witness the driving of the silver spike. Mayor Taylor called the people together, and after remarks by different persons present, the mayor drove the spike home, and Durango was at last in direct communication with the outer world. To those who have had to cross the Sangre de Cristo and Conejos ranges on burros and mules, and who have spent weeks in coming from Denver into the heart of the great San Juan region, the fact that the journey can now be made easily and enjoyably will be particularly appreciated. It is well, too, for Durango that the iron bands now unite her with the seaboard of the far east, for capitalists can come with ease and seek the untold wealth lying in this region.

It was recorded some time ago to celebrate the completion of the extension on August 5th, and to-day the city is filled with expectant guests who have come from all over the state.

To be continued.

### PLOTTING AGAINST ENGLAND.

### A Mysterious Meeting in Chicago of Irish Nihilists.

CHICAGO, August 6.—It has been discovered that ever since Monday morning a mysterious convocation of prominent Irishmen, numbering something like a hundred, has been in session at one of the hotels in this city. Their deliberations have been held under lock and key, and in a room padded, as to the floor, with sawdust and otherwise secluded. There are present John Warren, of Lowell, a strong friend of Ben Butler; Thomas C. Quinn, of Peoria, a collaborator of Crocker; George J. West, of Providence, a lawyer and secretary of one branch of the land league; Rev. Father George C. Bates, of St. Louis; General C. Cunningham, of New Haven, and many other well-known agitators. Nobody has been let in their secrets, and their meetings have excluded all reporters. It has, however, leaked out that these men are a "dynamite crowd." Their deliberations are not as to whether dynamite shall be used against England, but as to the most feasible way of using it. The discussion seemed to take for granted there were Irish patriots in Ireland as in the nihilists' band, and that there would be no difficulty in finding Irishmen who would adopt the possibility or even the certainty of death, if by it they might do great and serious damage to England. The plans were elaborate it is said, by which dynamite was to be furnished and used on vessels and in cities. They considered the question how to get better manufacturers of internal machinery in the United States and in France. Their financial condition was reported as being sound, and the treasury contains one hundred thousand dollars for a skinning fund and committees have been appointed to provide for the future and levy a tax to raise more. A delegation of city priests waited on the members of the convocation today and begged them, with solemn abjurations and impressive arguments, to desist from their plots and adjourn at once. They refused to listen to such arguments and said they came here for business and were determined to accomplish their purpose. The meeting will probably terminate to-morrow.

### THE DURANGO CELEBRATION.

### Special Dispatch to the GAZETTE.

DURANGO, Col., August 6.—Owing to heavy washout along the road, your correspondent did not reach this city until this afternoon at six o'clock, too late to participate in the celebration which began yesterday with receptions and a banquet to Governor Pitkin.

There were so many guests in the city from neighboring towns and the time of the arrival of the excursion train was so uncertain that the committee of arrangements decided to carry out the programme to-day, which began at eleven o'clock with a procession and an address by Governor Pitkin. The procession was made up as follows:

Chief Marshal J. L. Pennington.

Producers of La Plata county.

Mounted, twenty-six men.

On foot, twenty-seven men.

Durango Brass Band.

Mayor Taylor and Board of Trustees.

Governor F. W. Pitkin, United States Marshal P. P. Wilcox.

Citizens in Carriages.

and was through the principal streets of the town. Later in the day was the foot races, which were witnessed by a large number of people.

After this came the ball match between the Durango and Silverton clubs at which there were thousands of spectators. The excursion party, after their long and hard ride was met at the depot by a band and delegation of citizens and escorted to the hotels. This evening a banquet is to be given us at the Windsor hotel. The citizens are doing all in their power to make the visit a pleasant one. To-morrow (Sunday) there are to be drives taken around the surrounding country.

The city is gaily decorated and the streets are filled with gay and happy people. On Sunday morning at nine we start on the return trip.

## WASHINGTON.

### The President Passes a Comfortable Day

### But Extreme Heat Causes a Rise in Temperature and Pulse.

### Cabinet Officers Seek the Summer Resorts.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 5:30 a. m.—The president has passed an excellent night, sleeping sweetly the greater part of the time without morphia or any other anodynes. This morning he is cheerful and all indications promise another favorable day. Pulse 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

[Signed] D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARBER, J. A. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 7 p. m.—The president passed a comfortable morning, his symptoms and general condition being quite satisfactory. At 12:30 p. m. his pulse was 11, temperature 98.5, respiration 19. During the evening he complained somewhat of the weather, the external heat being such that it was found impossible to keep the temperature of his room much below 90° without closing the windows and doors, which was not thought expedient. The afternoon rise of temperature began as late as yesterday but has been higher today, though unaccompanied by dryness of the skin. At 5 p. m. his pulse was 102, temperature 101, respiration 19. The appearance of the wound at the afternoon dressing was, however, good, and there has been no interruption to the flow of the pus.

[Signed] D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARBER, J. A. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 1 p. m.—The president continues to do well. He said to the surgeons this morning that he felt better than at any time since the injury. His breakfast consisted of hot-steak and potatoes, toast, tea, and a few strawberries. The latter were much relished. The patient has had thus far a comfortable day, and at this hour his pulse is 100, temperature and respiration normal.

### AN UNCOMFORTABLE DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Tuesday, August 6.—Up to about 5 o'clock this evening the president had a very satisfactory day, although the extreme heat caused him a good deal of discomfort and acted to some extent unfavorably upon his general condition. On account of a strong hot wind from the south it was found impracticable even at full working capacity of refrigerating machines to keep the temperature of the patient's room down without closing the doors and windows, and this it was not thought prudent to do. Cold air enough was furnished by machines, but instead of filling the room and crowding out the heated air, as it has heretofore done on warm days, the cold itself was swept away almost as fast as it came from the pipes by hot south wind which blew strongly through the mansion. The thermometer in the room therefore for the first time in several weeks ranged from 95 to 100. This temperature, of course, operated to the president's disadvantage in his present weak condition, and his afternoon fever was higher than usual. There was no indication, however, of any other cause for increased labile rise. The discharge of pus at the evening dressing was satisfactory. There was no exception of higher bodily temperature the condition of patient at seven o'clock seemed quite as good as yesterday, if not better. Soon after the evening examination the fever began to abate. The president went to sleep naturally with anodynes, and has rested quietly ever since. Before 10 o'clock labile rise had entirely subsided, and at this hour, 11:30 p. m., the patient's pulse is again below 100, and his temperature is normal. He is sleeping peacefully, and as the weather has grown cooler with refreshing rain, there is every probability that he will have a good night.

### A GOOD SAVING.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer reports the net reduction in Star Route and steamboat mail service during July as amounting to \$214,664, and that the total amount of savings by reduction and discontinuances since March 4th is \$1,381,447.

### OFF FOR RICE.

Secretary Blaine expects to leave for a short visit to New England. Secretary Lincoln will return to Rio Beach, tomorrow accompanied by his wife, who will remain there some weeks. Secretary Lincoln will be away but for a few days, however.

### DENVER.

### The Courts Full of Business.

DENVER, August 6.—The estate of John Hittson, the old ranchman of Colorado, located near Deer Trail, who was killed last spring by being thrown from a wagon was served with twenty-one attachment suits in the court at Denver. Suits are brought by creditors of Mrs. Hays, of Kansas, one of the heirs who failed in that state lately.

There were six suits for divorce entered in the courts of Denver today, mostly of eastern people.

A heavy hail storm occurred yesterday at Rochester, N. Y., damaging trees, houses, etc.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to be in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address F. Herman Manitou. w 4147

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 417

## Denver & Rio Grande

### RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest scenery in nature's repertoire.

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canyon

of the Arkansas. Veta Pass

Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha

Springs, Twin

Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and

San Antonio

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The completion at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, cheapest and easiest route to the following points: Canon City, Pueblo, Leadville, Silverton, Durango, Lake City, Holyoke, Cortez, Montezuma, Cortez, and all points in the Pecos country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Azusa, Springs, Vail, Leadville, Silverton, Canon City, Cortez, Lake City and all other principal points in the Pecos and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek connect the two routes to Silver City and Roswell.

Stages to El Moro for freight, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe roads for all points.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Horton Reclining Chair Cars,

and Observation Cars

On day night trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through city to all principal points north and south, east and west, with easy access to all the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, General Manager, DENVER, COLORADO. w 417

## H. T. O'BRIEN,

California and Ladies' Saddles.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

30 SOUTH TION STREET.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. w 417

## COLORADO COLLEGE.

E. P. Tenney, President; W. D. Sheldon, Assistant; L. L. Pennington, Secretary; and J. H. Loomis, Treasurer. Faculty: E. L. Loomis, Astronomy, Physics and Mathematics; Elmer R. Hays, English Language, Literature, and French; William H. Hays, Mathematics and Chemistry; C. N. Mendenhall, History, Political Science, and Spanish; A. W. Bacon, English composition, and preparatory studies; George H. Stone, Geometry.

Students who are well furnished with manual labor, sufficient to pay the expenses, if the labor is continued through the year, are entitled to housekeeping for coming year.

Fall Term begins September 7th, 1881.

For full information address the president at Colorado Springs, Colorado. w 417

### PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Successor to John & Campbell.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3, 1st National Bank, Denver.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union, Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. w 417

## El Paso County Bank.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Transacts a general banking and exchange business.

W. S. JACKSON, Cashier.

J. H. BARLOW, Asst. Cashier.

## WILLS & HALE

Successors to

HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY

Colorado Springs, w b 19 if Colorado

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

TO

Citizens, Ranchmen, Tourists, Camper

And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement, it will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the plains.

### NOTICE.

IT IS OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS and that we will open a MONDAY, August 15th, a great variety of goods at IMMENSE DISCOUNTS and at a REDUCTION of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps STUPID and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL

### LIST OF REDUCTIONS

State that they are PRECISELY as represented:

All of our cloth, linen and woolen goods one-third from regular price.

All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price.

All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price.

All of our ready-made suits one-third from regular price.

All of our fine dress goods one-third from regular price.

Several lots of Ladies' Gents and Children's underwear one-fourth from regular price.

Several lots of white goods, colored, flannel and broadcloth, one-fourth from regular price.

Several lots of all wool, plaid and checked one-half from regular price.

Several lots of black and white goods one-half from regular price.

### See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard pairs marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 12 cents down to 8 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 20 cents down to 10 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 30 cents down to 15 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 40 cents down to 20 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 50 cents down to 25 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 60 cents down to 30 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 70 cents down to 35 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 80 cents down to 40 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 90 cents down to 45 cents.

A few more standard pairs marked from 1 dollar down to 50 cents.

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## THE PRESIDENT.

## Attending Surgeons in High Glee Yesterday.

## They Believe He Will Steadily Improve From Now On.

## New York Papers Still Doubting, and the Temperature Still High.

## THE BEST DAY.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A private telegram from the president's bedside states that Doctor Bliss declared the president is better today than he has been on any day since the shooting.

## AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—In the assembly of surgeons this morning at the White house, the feeling may be described as one of glee. They feel absolute certainty that every gain of the president hereafter will be firmly held. When the morning dressing was made to-day, it was found that the drainage had been perfect. During the night all pus had come away. This left the edges and walls of the wound collapsed and afforded an opportunity for healing, which did not exist previous to the recent incision. The surgeons now look for a speedy abatement of the afternoon fevers and expect they will disappear entirely before this time next week. It is safe to say at this hour that not since the president was prostrated has there been among those competent to know, so great confidence in his speedy convalescence. It is believed that several officials acts will be performed by him in the next few days. There is in the list one pardon which justice demands and an appointment in the navy department.

## THE HERALD CRITICISMS.

The Herald's Washington special says: Dr. Agnew says the president is not out of danger, but I believe he will recover. Hamilton says: "I shall continue to have faith in his recovery until all the evidences are against hope." Bliss says: "I have never doubted for a moment that he would get well, and that confidence increases every day." Doctors Reynolds, Barnes and Woodward concur with Bliss. The secretary of the navy to-day said: "I believe, and so do all the members of the cabinet, with implicit trust that the president will recover, not to-morrow or next week, but in nature's own time."

The signing of extradition papers in the case of the alleged Canadian forger, Fitch, was the first official act performed by the president since he received his wound. It is understood that the president will hereafter affix his signature to all documents requiring immediate attention, so that the head of the nation may be said to be practically at his post.

The Herald finds fault with the management of the case. It says the very weak and debilitated condition of the patient is an unfavorable sign. The attending physicians predicted that such symptoms might be expected for two or three days after the operation, but why not state the last seven days have been as bad as the first or the second weeks, and that three weeks intervened before these unfavorable conditions were renewed and the president's improvement was said to be as marked and satisfactory as it had been at any time since he was wounded.

## UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Times says the condition of the president continues to create uneasiness in spite of the declarations of the attending physicians, that symptoms in his case are entirely satisfactory. There is much reason for disquiet over the slow recovery of the president that the copious discharge from the wound, however salutary from the surgeons' point of view, is nevertheless a constant drain on the patient, and the waste of pus established must be steadily repaired to afford any prospect of recovery. There is no evidence whatever that either the discharge from the wound or the incisions which have been found necessary to facilitate that discharge have made any fatal inroads on the president's strength.

## SECRETARY KIRKWOOD CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Secretary Kirkwood returned from White Sulphur Springs last night, and was present at the interview to-day in excellent health and feeling very cheerful in anticipation of the president's recovery.

## AFTERNOON BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11.—After the noon bulletin was issued the president's condition then reported continued until 4 p. m., when the commencement of the afternoon fever was reported in a degree. It did not differ materially from that of yesterday. His pulse is 108, temperature 101.8, respiration 19.

(Signed) D. W. BLISS,  
J. K. BARNES,  
J. J. WOODWARD,  
ROBT REYNOLDS.

## BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11, 4:30 p. m.—The improvement in the president's condition which became apparent yesterday continues. All pus secreted by the wound is now discharged spontaneously every day. The fact that the quantity is not so large as heretofore does not indicate that any is retained but is rather an evidence that the suppurating surface is decreasing in extent, or in other words that the process of granulation and healing is going on favorably in the deeper parts of the wound. The surgeons express the opinion that this is the best day the president has had since the middle of last week or since the beginning of the febrile disturbance which led to the operation Monday. The patient had between 10 and 11 this morning a breakfast consisting of broiled chicken, a piece of toast with beef juice, and a cup of tea. In addition to this he has taken at intervals during the day milk, meat extract, and other nourishment, and solid and liquid food. He has been free from fever throughout the day, and his pulse has ranged from 100 at the morning examination to 104 at the present hour.

## UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11:30 p. m.—Although the president's pulse and temperature are not as low to-night as had been hoped the surgeons report he has had a good day, and better than any previous day this week, and that his appearance and general condition are improved. He has taken since the forenoon nearly two pounds of solid food, and although his pulse still indicates a weakness he seems stronger than yesterday.

## NEW MEXICO.

## A Band of Indians Attack a Gang of Laborers—An Important Party Inspecting the Territory.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican special from Kincon, N. M., dated last night says that a party of a dozen Indians surrounded and fired into a gang of the section men working six miles south of here on the El Paso branch about 2 p. m. to-day. There were a dozen shots fired, but fortunately none of the men were injured. After jumping into a deep gully which screened them from the Indians they hurried here to report. A company of soldiers under Lieutenant McGinnigle, of the 15th Infantry, who are encamped near here, have gone in pursuit of the reds. One of the section gang had gone further down the track before the Indians were seen, and it is not known whether he had escaped or not.

On the night of the 8th a party of Indians ran off with eight head of horses from Lynch's ranch, twelve miles from this place. Mr. Lynch, with seven soldiers and ten Mexicans, are still in pursuit.

The New Mexican also says that a commission, composed of General Thomas W. Conway, of New York, who was formerly superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana, Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., and Prof. Thomas Robinson, both of the latter of Howard University, Washington, D. C., arrived here from the east a few days ago, with a view to making an examination of a tract of land of several million acres in the eastern part of New Mexico to determine the fitness of that region for a colonization of many thousands of people who are desirous of making the territory their future home, have started for their destination in this territory. These gentlemen came accredited from Washington, and bear letters from General Sherman, Secretary Kirkwood and others in high authority. In pursuance of orders from General Pope, of the department of the Missouri, General Hatch has given them all necessary military protection while on their important business.

## THE APACHES.

## Again on the War Path—They Burn the Town of El Rita—Stirring Times Expected.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican special from Albuquerque dated last night says: The Apache hostilities this afternoon burned the town of Garcia, ten miles from El Rita on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, killing five or six Mexicans. They are now killing and burning along their route of march. It is the Nana band of Apaches. El Rita is seventy miles west of this city, on the Atlantic and Pacific road. When the news was wired to this city Superintendent F. W. Smith and the officers of the road armed a party of men and sent them to the scene of the outrage and murders, and at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning Superintendent Smith and other officers will go out on a special train, taking out other armed men and provisions. Stirring times are expected on the line of the A. & P. railway to-morrow. Another party of twenty-five armed men headed by Sheriff Perfecto Arriola left here at ten o'clock to-night for the scene of the disturbance.

## Recent Floods.

DENVER, Col., August 11.—Another water spout occurred about five o'clock last evening on the Colorado Central, four miles west of Golden. Five or six bad washouts extending about a mile and a half, were the result. A hundred men are at work and hope to have the road clear to-night. No narrow gauge trains are running beyond Golden to-day, but probably will be running to Central to-morrow.

The damage between Forks of the Creek and Idaho will be repaired to-morrow or next day.

## AN ACTOR WHIPPED.

## An Actor of St. Louis Causes a Social Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—John Amweg, one of the chief actors in Ford's comique opera company, was whipped and shamefully beaten last night by a brother of Miss Nellie Hazeltine, who was once engaged to Samuel J. Tilden, according to the gossips, and by a friend of Hazeltine's, named Fred Paramont, stated to be the betrothed. The cause, as given by Hazeltine, is that Amweg had been boasting about the city of having been made love to by the belle of St. Louis, whereas Miss Nellie's maid had been writing him billet doux under her name. Amweg was genuinely deceived and he had a right to boast of his good fortune. Miss Hazeltine has been taken to White Sulphur Springs by her mother, and there is much gossip in the city.

## THE CATTLE COMMISSION.

## Various Interesting Subjects Discussed.

SARATOGA, August 11.—The Cattle commission devoted to-day's session to the discussion and preparing of quarantine regulations for cattle imported from Europe, also the regulations for the disinfection cars to be used in the export cattle traffic. The unwarranted discrimination on the part of the Canadian government against American cattle was also considered, and Dr. Hage read a paper upon the contagious disease now prevailing in Nova Scotia. All communications referring to the business of the commission must be sent to the secretary at Chicago. They decided to make a searching investigation at western centres of cattle trade to ascertain to a certainty that those points are free from infection.

## Not Ended.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Post says: Evidently the railroad war is not nearly ended. Vanderbilt is reported firm, and refusing to make any agreement which does not place New York on the same footing as Philadelphia and Baltimore. He will not agree to less freight rates thither than to New York from Chicago.

## FOREIGN FACTS.

## Switzerland Sorely in Need of Rain.

## The Drain on the Bank of England Not Alarming to Directors.

## THE DRAIN ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 11.—The Times says: "We believe Italy obtained elsewhere the amount of withdrawals of gold from the bank of England on the Italian account. The bullion drain to America may begin at any moment, but at present in spite of the withdrawal of bullion from the bank on Tuesday for America, it cannot be said that any drain has set in. The bank directors will no doubt prepare to raise the rate of discount quickly on the least sign of a drain to America or elsewhere, but with the cessation of the Italian demand there appears for the present to be no necessity of any action, at least in advance of the open market."

## A DROUGHT IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, August 11.—Switzerland is beginning to suffer seriously from the drought which, except for a few showers, has lasted two months. The grass is burned and there is no chance of making the usual second hay crop. There is a great scarcity of water, even in the most parts of the country. In the mountain pastures, in several cantons and in Savoy, beasts are perishing for lack of water and from the heat. Whole herds have perished in the canton of Schwyz, in the Valais Alps and in the valleys of the Jura. If the drought continues a week or two longer it will go far to neutralize the effect of the excellent grain crops and vintage, which bids fair to be one of the most abundant on record.

## PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

From Peru it is reported that an important portion of forces of the provisional government went over to Montaneros with their arms, etc. It is a severe blow for the country. Montaneros is said to be in force in the neighborhood of Lima and threatening the capital itself.

## HAVANA'S DEATH RATE.

HAVANA, August 11.—During July there were ninety-eight deaths from yellow fever, and during the week ending August 5th, thirty-six, with two hundred cases in the city. During June two hundred and thirty-five deaths from yellow fever took place at Vera Cruz.

## Salisbury's Whip.

LONDON, August 11.—Salisbury has issued a whip to the conservatives here inviting them to be ready to consider the land bill as amended by the house of commons.

## An International Congress.

LONDON, August 11.—The association for the reform and codification of international law hold a congress at Cologne beginning the 16th instant. Delegates are expected from Germany, Austria, England, United States, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

## Counterfeiters Discovered.

ROME, August 11.—The police at Rome discovered that a gang of forgers was employed in coining English sovereigns and twenty lire pieces. The forgers were preparing to supply these coins and to throw them on the market as soon as gold currency was fairly started.

## PANAMA.

## Gossip From the Isthmus—Yellow Fever in Operation—Peruvian Politics.

PANAMA, August 11.—The Star and Herald advises the Isthmian canal company to go to the United States for the machinery, tools, etc., needed for the construction of the canal. There is much sickness among the workmen and the same paper suggests an improved hospital service. There have been many deaths from yellow fever the past fortnight in Colombia. Etienne, sub-director and next in office to DeLesepes of the canal company, died from it on the 25th ultimo at Aspinwall. Sandegres fell a victim and twenty-nine died. Seimbroski, chief of the brigade, and many other members of the Canal company perished from fever through Colombia.

## A Ramor Deafed.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent of the Daily News, at Neished, telegraphs under date of August 9th, as follows: "I have arrived here after a week's march from Merv. Previous to my departure a council was held of the entire body of Tekel chiefs. They desire that we absolutely deny the rumor of negotiations on their part with Russia, and also the presence of three Merv elders at St. Petersburg. Persia seems very anxious to secure the alliance of Merv, but it is strongly objected to."

## Persecuting the Jews.

BERLIN, August 11.—The government has taken the necessary measures to protect the Jews in Pomerania and West Prussia. However, the troubles will not soon be stopped as in those districts a strong hatred against the Jews invades the whole population.

## Discussing the Land Bill.

LONDON, August 11.—In the house of commons a division was taken on the question in the house agreement. The question was the amendment in the clause on the land bill introduced in the house of lords striking out the words "granting power to the land court to render a verdict in any lease obtained by the landlord by threat or eviction" and was carried 47 to 113. The amendment of the house of lords to strike out the proviso to the effect that the land court may stay proceedings for debt when tenant has applied for fixing judicial rent. Rejected 225 to 113.

## His Future Residence.

NEW YORK, August 11.—General Grant has bought for \$95,000 a large handsome house on the north side of East 66th street, between 5th and Madison avenues. He proposes to live here.

## The Virginia Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 11.—The convention adjourned at 2 a. m. since the holding endorsed the regular readjuster platform. The straight-out convention reassembled at 9 o'clock to-day. The platform was read after much discussion and the debt plank was adopted.

## An Ex-Confederate Remijn.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 11.—A reunion of ex-confederates living in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas is being held in Dallas. A procession, headed by the local military, fire department and brass bands, took place yesterday. Speeches were made.

## The American Bankers.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 11.—In the American bankers' association to-day the chairman, Thomas Henry, made a humorous

speech. The secretary of the association read a paper on government finances by Secretary Windom. It deals with the reduction of the debt on refunding at three and one-half percent. George S. Cook, president of the executive council, read an address on "What shall be currency of the future." Ex-comptroller of the currency, Knox, was received with applause and read an exhaustive address on the banking and currency of the day.

Among the papers read were several by Secretary Randolph, A. H. Rucker, of Missouri, L. J. Gage, Wm. A. Camp, B. C. Wright, of San Francisco, Cal. All were referred and ordered printed. Adjourned.

## A Wife Murderer.

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., August 11.—John Cottale, a laborer, was arrested for clubbing his wife to death. The wall and ceiling of the room was bespattered with blood, while the victim, with head smashed, lay in a pool, which had soaked through the bedding to the floor.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Chicago nine beat the Detroiters yesterday 17 to 0.

Maud S beat her record yesterday at Rochester, 2:10 1/4.

The Vienna crew won the race at Vienna yesterday, beating the Cornell crew.

Rev. John Hill Burton, of London, the historian and biographer, is dead.

Hanlan, of Toronto, the oarsman, will accept the challenge of Ross, another rower.

The Party house, of Trenton, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000, and the boarders lose a considerable amount.

George B. Allen, who was injured by the explosion of gas while dipping paint from the barrel at the water works at Denver recently, died yesterday.

Cherry Creek is on a small boom, caused by last night's rain. The rain began to fall at 4 o'clock at Denver yesterday, and continued incessantly until half-past 12. In consequence the streets are in a bad condition.

The Leadville smelters continue to make extensive additions to their works, and the smelting facilities are being greatly increased. Furnaces are used which are two and three times as large as the old ones. All the latest improvements known are being introduced, and some furnaces are not out for a year at a time. The prices charged for treatment are more favorable to the miner now than they have been for a long time past, and every one seems well satisfied with the existing state of affairs. All told, there are now twenty-one furnaces in blast, as follows: Grant smelting company, six furnaces, daily capacity 150 tons of ore; La Plata, five furnaces, 115 tons capacity; Billing and Eller, three furnaces, 105 tons capacity; and Cummings and Finn, four furnaces, 120 tons capacity. According to this, there are now being treated in this camp, every twenty-four hours, 610 tons of ore by the smelting process. The bullion yield from these furnaces is nearly one hundred tons per day, showing that the ore does not run as high in lead as formerly. The average assay value of the bullion produced during July was about 150 ounces of silver to the ton.

Joshua Hill, general agent of the American exchange, in Europe, was a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel on Wednesday. He is making a general tour of Colorado, partially on business and partially on pleasure. The success of the American exchange since its establishment is indeed remarkable, and this success is to a great extent due to the untiring services of Mr. Henry F. Gillig, its general manager. Mr. Hill is thinking of establishing a Colorado branch of the exchange in Denver for the information of Colorado people who contemplate a European journey. The general object of this American exchange is to advance and protect American interests in Europe. It also aids and protects American travel in Europe through the extension of financial facilities to travelers and rendering other necessary services. The principal office of the company is located on the Strand in London, directly opposite the Charing Cross hotel, where over 600 American papers are kept on file. Should an agency be established at Denver, Colorado will be entitled to the appointment of a director in the exchange.

A recapitulation of the irrigable area of Colorado shows 1,183,360 acres in the valley of the South Platte and its tributaries; 1,904,640 acres on the eastern slope, watered by the Arkansas and its tributaries; 557,360 in the San Luis Valley, watered by the Rio Grande and its branches; 250,880 acres in the valley of San Juan; 849,280 acres in the river slope, supplied with moisture from Grand river; 111,360 acres on White river and one branch; and 240,160 acres on the Yampah, making a grand total of 5,000,000 acres, capable of cultivation, with only 90,000 acres submitted to the plow. Surely Colorado has agricultural possibilities which promise remarkably well.—[San Juan Prospector.]

The Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon promises to be liberally patronized. The committee in charge will serve sandwiches, etc., to those not prepared to take lunches with them.

The Hazel Kirke company went north on the early train yesterday and opened a three nights engagement at the Sixteenth street theatre, Denver.

Evereth & Taylor's herd of horned toads was the source of much amusement to the strangers who visited the city during the past week.

Miss Anna Eva Fay will give an entertainment, consisting of spiritualistic manifestations, in the Opera House on Sunday night.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company, with Charles Bishop in the title role, will be the coming attraction at the Opera House.

There will be an excursion from Leadville to Manitou next Sunday, August 14th. The fare for the round trip will be 88.

Most of the firemen who have been in attendance at the state tournament, left for their homes yesterday.

Another blacksmith shop is being erected on West Huerfano street, near the corner of Cascade avenue.

The Monument was on a boom last night, for the first time this season.

## THE LAST DAY.

## Satisfactory Conclusion of the State Tournament.

## The Manitou Prize Won by the J. M. Sigafus Team.

The annual tournament of the Colorado State Fireman's association was terminated in this city yesterday by the free for all plug race for the silver trumpet given by the Manitou hose company and \$50 in gold given by the citizens of Colorado Springs. Only three teams entered in this contest the E. Jay Rice of Trinidad, the W. S. Jackson and J. M. Sigafus teams of this city. The Hooks No. 2 team of Denver wished also to enter but they were barred on the ground of their not being a hose team. When the Manitou people gave the trumpet it was prescribed that the race was to be a free for all plug race, open to hose companies.

The Trinidad team was first to run. A good connection was made at the hydrant and the pipeman had to wait for water. Time 41 seconds. Following the Rice team came the W. S. Jacksons who made a good speed run, although some of their best men were not on the team. An excellent connection was made at the plug, but owing to some unaccountable reason the water was slow and came through the nozzle in 39 1/2 seconds.

The last to appear upon the track for the contest was the J. M. Sigafus team. These boys had in their previous runs surprised the spectators by making some fast spurts, and although it was not expected that they would win the prize it was the opinion of many that they would show some good speed. They came down the track in good style and pulling well together. As for the plug and pipe connection no prettier one has been seen during the tournament. When the time, 38 1/2 seconds, was announced by the judges, cheer after cheer went up from all sides and the boys were made the recipients of many complimentary congratulations. The prize was theirs and Captain Smith, the secretary of the association, made the presentation speech with a few pleasant and appropriate remarks.

The 1,000 feet foot race which had been postponed from the night previous did not come off as none of the contestants made their appearance on the track, not even Pendegast. Thus terminated one of the most successful and harmonious state tournaments that ever took place since the association was organized.

The only disagreeable and unsatisfactory feature of the whole tournament was the result of the 1,000 feet foot race, and had it not been for the detestable efforts on the part of Pendegast, the professional runner, to control the race, this too would have terminated harmoniously. Hooks No. 2, of Denver, were in sympathy with Pendegast, and in their ungentlemanly efforts to advance his interests they brought upon themselves the disrespect and condemnation of our best citizens. Not only did the members of this company act ungentlemanly on the track at the time the race occurred, but they paraded the streets with fish horns in order to express their indignation at the manner in which their man had been treated. Purple, of the Black Hawk team, is still in the city, and we understand that he will be presented with a purse of \$50, which amount rightfully belonged to him as the winner of the 1,000 feet foot race. It was the intention of the W. S. Jackson team to enter a man in the 1,000 feet foot race, but when the captain of the team learned that Pendegast was to run he abandoned the idea, knowing as he did that Pendegast would not run the race without some trickery.

In the future the association should make some provision against the entry of professional runners at the state tournaments, and thus save much of the trouble that is occasioned by such entries. Take the tournament as a whole it has been harmonious and entertaining, and our citizens seem to express entire satisfaction at the manner in which it has been conducted. All the visiting firemen with the exception of the above mentioned have shown themselves to be perfect gentlemen, and the citizens of Colorado Springs will take pleasure in entertaining them again at some future time.

Our worthy chief engineer, Mr. John Pixley, is entitled to much of the credit for making the tournament the success it has been. He has worked faithfully to bring about this end, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been appreciated by the visiting firemen.

## WHO WON THE PRIZES.

Below we give a summary of the prizes offered on each day of the tournament with a list of the companies winning them.

## HOOK AND LADDER TEST.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100, Hooks No. No. 1, Colorado Springs, second prize, \$50.

## ROSE TEST (wet).

McAulays of Silver Cliff, first prize, \$100, Humphreys of Leadville, second prize, \$50, Ormans of Pueblo, third prize, \$25.

## ROSE TEST (dry).

Humphreys of Leadville, first prize, \$100, Tabors of Denver, second prize \$50, McAulays of Silver Cliff, third prize, \$25.

## STRAIGHTAWAY.

This race was for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge. It was won by the Hooks No. 2 of Denver.

## HOOKS STRAIGHTAWAY.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100, Hooks No. 1 Colorado Springs, \$50.

## FREE FOR ALL HOSE.

This race was for a silver trumpet offered by the Manitou Hose company, and \$50 offered by the citizens of Colorado Springs. It was won by the J. M. Sigafus Hose company, No. 4, of Colorado Springs.

## ANOTHER DELUGE.

## An Unusually Heavy Rain Storm Visited This City. The Streets Flooded and the Cellars Filled.

All yesterday afternoon there were dense banks of clouds seen hanging over Divide and the plains east of the city. They were black as midnight, and now and then were brightly illuminated with flashes of lightning and the distant peals of thunder warned all that a storm of great magnitude was gradually approaching the city.

By five o'clock the mountains were obscured, and darkness prevailed. The thunder grew louder and louder, the lightning flared more frequent and brighter, and the first drops fell with heavy thud. The wind suddenly came sweeping through the streets, and all appearances were such that were grave apprehensions felt that a deluge similar to that which lately visited El Springs was about to break over the city. Rain soon began to fall fast, and the irriga ditches were filled to overflowing. It came a lull. Some thought that the all was unnecessary, and that the storm was passing around us. By six o'clock, however, thunder increased and again the rain began to fall. Now was to be experienced a storm which even the oldest inhabitant not dare to smile at. The sight was grim and terrible. Tall trees waved their branches frantically in the air. The wind whistled and moaned around the houses, men but their coats more snugly about them, the ditches became rivers, and Colorado Springs wrapped in the terrible arms of a mid storm. The rain fell in torrents. It seemed to be sheets of solid water thrown down from the heavens in quick succession. The roads were flooded, and became black streams. All unfortunate enough to be away from their homes were drenched in minute's time. It was impossible to go from protecting doorways without immediately having actual need of new clothes. The few teams left in the street speed made for home, and it was not long before the city was deserted by all. The wind ruled the day. The people were conquer and gladly watched from a distance the rag elements. By half-past 6 the storm was at its height. By this time it began to be feared that the destruction would be severe. A thought of their homes with apprehension and it seemed as though all the torrents the mountains had broken their natural barriers and were rushing into the city. Streets and walks, the ditches and open places were filled. One had no alternative in going from place to place but to wade through watery ways. There was no choice of stepping place, and all began more anxious than ever to gaze heavenward and pray the clouds to break. The flashes of lightning became so brilliant that when they came one involuntarily closed the eyes and looked before moving on. The thunder was loud and continued, with a dull heavy roar that sent the dishes rattling and called forth terrified children loud screams of fright.

For more than an hour the storm raged with unabated fury, and to any town with less elevation than Colorado Springs would have been dangerous to a great extent. The was such a steady fall of water, and the feet wind blew it with such blinding fury against every object that it is questionable if even a particle of dust or dirt remains in any selected corner of buildings, and roof a chimney tops. It seemed as though water enough had fallen to meet the requirement of months of the driest weather. A cell must have been well made indeed which would not be a pond before 8 o'clock.

By half past eight the hardest of the rain had ceased. Those whom business called out from their temporary shelter or from their homes I cases their bodies in rubber coats or heavy ulsters and their feet in highest topboots, began gingerly to feel their way along submerged walks. Many took to the street but even there the walking was as bad. The clouds still hung black and lowering over the city, obscuring the moon, and making it walking still more uncertain for those who had a lingering desire to keep themselves dry. Although the rain had ceased, there were still occasional heavy mutterings of thunder and flashes of lightning, and gusts of wind, making it seem as though the storm still hated to leave without giving the city greater discomfort and destruction.

At this hour it is impossible to tell how much damage has been done the city. It may be slight and yet would certainly have been had there not been such good ditches and inclines to carry the surplus water away. Reports have reached here of bridges, between Colorado Springs and the Divide, being washed away, and it is said all trains have been brought to a stop on the entire line.

Two freight trains and the accommodation due here at seven o'clock were stopped at the fair grounds above the city. They proceeded until the water was up to the boiler of the engine. It was well they halted as they did as a bridge was washed out just beyond them.

The Humphreys hose quartette were serenading again last evening.

Now that the tournament is ended the advertisement of the lemonade vendor is gone.

Mr. August Wehrle, the well-known pianist of Denver, is in the city on his regular visit.

Fred Heins lost a pocket-book last night, containing \$30 in currency and several checks.

The complimentary dance did not take place at Saratoga hall, Manitou, yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's rain was one of the heaviest and most refreshing that we have had in over a month.

Now that the tournament is over the excitement has subsided and our streets seem to be deserted.

## Denver's Inducement.

Santa Fe New Mexican.  
One of the inducements set forth by the Tribune why Denver should continue where capital is its greater number of resorts where the bullet-headed legislators can get the big head. A novel advantage, surely!

Let us have the Peck recommendations.  
Let us now have the Peck telegrams published.  
The Herald is entirely silent about its Peck position. This is ominous.  
The Herald has unintentionally shown that Senator Hill is a very strong man.

There appears to be a growing affection for Senator Hill in the Black Hawk delegation.

John Evans' letter is likely to live in history anyway. It contained a quotation from the GAZETTE.

The state tournaments would be relieved of a good deal of unpleasantness if professionals were kept out of all the contests.

J. J. Goldrick, of the Rocky Mountain gold, has been to Manitou, and gives a most enthusiastic account of this watering place.

The Leadville Herald says, "Leadville was an open candidate for capital honors. The capital of a mountain state should be in the mountains."

Why not publish the Peck telegrams now? There are two sides to this contest. Let us know who supported Mr. Peck and the grounds of that support.

Fifty railroad magnates met in New York yesterday trying to adjust the railroad rates and to restore the rates of grain from Chicago to New York to 20 cents.

The prohibition party in Ohio is ambitious of suppressing the manufacture of and the sale of intoxicating liquors. It even insists on an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the entire traffic.

The shades of the immortal Lincoln have been invoked many times and for many purposes. But Governor Evans was the first to invoke them in behalf of a two-twenty-cent assessment.

Denver has counted on the vote of Leadville, but Leadville will vote for herself. This ensures another election in the fall of '82. All Denver can do now is to strive to become of the two cities which receive the highest vote.

It is worthy of comment that the News was a ready Denver paper that published the full text of the article of the Herald attacking Senator Hill and his friends. As this was telegraphed to the News, it looks like a sort of a half-breed republican-democratic attack on the party.

The News is now discussing the inside history of the Routt canvass for the postmaster-generalship. It intimates that only Teller and Belford held out for him to the end. Senator Hill certainly had no other Colorado vote to favor, while Teller had Chaffee, who was a candidate for the secretaryship of the Interior.

A fight is being made by Arapahoe capitalists to reduce their assessment on money and credits. A few days will show whether they will be successful. Wolfe Londoner is making the fight for an honest assessment, and is not likely to yield. If the present assessment is retained, Arapahoe's valuation will be about \$25,000,000, or an increase of \$7,000,000.

The resolutions passed by the Denver gamblers on the excursion train from Durango are in very bad taste. They are signed by R. Y. Force, chairman, and J. McDonald, secretary. They were intended to snub Mr. Nims who did not comply with the unreasonable requests made of him. Such people ought not to be so free in accepting courtesies, if they can't appreciate reasonable kindness. Mr. Nims has the reputation of being one of the most obliging officers on the road and deserves it too.

The tournament has had a most successful meeting in this city, and all who have enjoyed the advantages we possess cannot fail to see that the capital of the state should be well located if Colorado Springs should be selected. It is of considerable importance to have the water so pure, and a city so healthy, and with the new hotel accommodations there will be little comfort that the city does not supply.

The central location is also greatly in Colorado Springs favor. The new road through the Ute pass will bring the Gunnison country into close communication with us, and the distance to Leadville will be greatly shortened. No legislator need fear in coming here that he will not find accommodation. Building is constantly active, and the lots in the northern district of the city are rapidly being utilized. The new hotel will be not only comfortable, but commodious, and besides all these considerations, the fact that the city is one of the healthiest in the state will be no small fact in its favor.

The Denver Tribune publishes an interview with Senator Hill regarding the Peck dispatches. It simply shows that Senator Hill acted in good faith in the matter. He was induced at the suggestion of Senator Teller to pledge his support to Judge McMorris, and having given his support he was honorable enough to stick by his word. The clique that the Herald represents cannot claim this virtue. A further discussion may bring out Senator Teller's letters favoring McMorris and his dispatches favoring Peck. It may also bring out the personal pledge of Pitkin to support McMorris, and the signature of a petition asking for the appointment of Peck. Some other gentlemen are likely to be found guilty of double dealing in this contest. Honesty in political life is necessary to continuous success. A politician, to make himself strong must be true to his word. The record so far published shows that the opposition to Peck was open. Neither Senator Hill nor others who supported Judge McMorris were pretending to support Peck. Their opposition was honest, open and unmistakable. A publication of the Peck telegrams will not show this for the supporters of Mr. Peck.

## A GOOD SHOWING.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a long review of the achievements of Postmaster James since coming into office, and the facts presented clearly indicate that the judgment of President Garfield was not at fault when he selected a man at once so able and so honest. His record will always be a notable one, and besides having saved the government enough to almost make the postal department self-supporting he has inaugurated reforms which were sorely needed, and has made the service a credit to the country.

Mr. James came to his present responsible position well qualified to perform its duties. He was a practical man in his department and after his experience in the New York office he had that knowledge of the business of the general management which rendered him able to grasp at once its needs and to understand the requirements. He had not been in office forty-eight hours before he demonstrated to his subordinates that they now had a superior who knew what he signed, and who would not sign until he had carefully read and approved. He brought with him practical business standards by which he weighed and judged all matters brought before him. He was emphatically a man for the place, and his investigations have been conducted as fearlessly and as honestly as though the department were a private business concern of his own. Such a man will always be held in affectionate regard by those who favor pure and honest government.

Every one has heard of the Star route investigations. They have been vigorously pursued and it has been discovered that a gigantic system of public robbery existed, surpassed only in magnitude by the operations of the whisky ring. Many Star routes have already been cancelled, and some entirely suspended, with a net saving to the department of nearly \$1,400,000 since March 4th, or at the rate of \$3,000,000 per annum. Nor has this saving been to the disadvantage of any section of the country. No state has complained of any inconvenience. It is simply the saving from a hidden leak which would have drained heavily upon the postal department had it not been stopped in time by the vigilance and determination of the postmaster general.

Another instance of the ability of General James is in the recovery of mail bags lost in Canada. It was discovered that requisitions for new mail pouches were altogether more frequent than should have been the case had proper care been taken of them. Investigations disclosed the fact that hundreds of bags had been absorbed by the Dominion. They had been sent with the mail to Canada and had not been returned, with the result that new pouches were continually called for at a great additional expense to the department. This abuse has been effectually stopped and another saving has been effected.

And still, says the Commercial, the postmaster has found another abuse needing correction. It relates to the allowances granted to the different post offices. The legal provision for allowance based upon the gross receipts of postoffices has not been in all cases complied with,—with the result that some offices have been highly favored and have had greater allowances for clerk hire and other purposes than properly entitled to. It is now proposed to stop this favoritism. There is to be no partiality shown hereafter, and the saving will no doubt amount to a considerable sum.

Such great savings will result to the advantage of the people. It is not improbable that if the department becomes self-supporting the postage on all mail matter will be reduced, and the department become an honor and a source of profit to the people. It certainly seems that we have now the right man in the right place, and irrespective of party, the people will heartily approve Mr. James' measures and congratulate the president on the judgment he has shown.

## THE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 22, gives some interesting figures relating to the emigration movement in Germany. Emigration is proceeding at a rate far exceeding anything of the kind within the last ten years. It has been so serious and threatens so much for Germany that parliament in its last session discussed the fact time and again, and various measures were introduced with the hope that the great exodus might be stopped. It became a sort of nightmare to the empire, and the landed aristocracy began to feel greatly alarmed concerning themselves and their ability to find men enough to till their lands. There was not a manufacturing establishment that did not look with apprehension at the movement, and feel alarmed when they realized that it would very soon become a question where they should find their laborers.

The figures presented by the correspondent give some idea of the exodus. In the month of March last nearly five thousand Germans reached New York, and as many more left Berlin for Hamburg. In the month of May thirty-four thousand German emigrants set foot in America, and it is reckoned that from January to June of this year seventy-five thousand crossed the Atlantic. This is the largest number since 1872, and as emigration is always greater in the fall than in the spring, the total number leaving their old homes for new ones will probably be enormous. When the fact is considered that every one of these emigrants carries away a certain sum of money, one very readily can see that the millions of Germans who have gone to America during the past ten years must have taken an immense sum of capital from the fatherland. It is roughly estimated that not less than twelve millions of marks have been taken from Germany in the last ten years by those who have gone to America, and there is besides a still greater loss by the ten or twelve millions who have gone to other countries.

Emigration is not confined to any one district of the European empire. Whole families have departed from Pomerania, West Prussia, and the large cities and towns. Every class has sent representatives, and from the rural laborers to the petty landed proprie-

tors there has been a general stampede. The causes have been various, but the superior advantages offered abroad have induced many to leave the homes of their ancestors. Nor is it uncommon for those already in America to induce their friends at home to try their fortunes with them, even going so far as to furnish the necessary amount of money. Other reasons why Germans emigrate are not difficult to discover. There is the law of universal military service and many of Bismarck's policies, especially his new economic measures do not contribute to stem the tide. Some ascribe the stampede to the general system of government in Germany which makes every one a "child in leading strings to the state."

But some do not regard the great emigration as alarming. It is said that it is a purifying stream now going away. It is contended that the empire suffers from over population and that the inhabitants have increased in disproportion to not only the territorial area but the wealth of their country. If act, it is said it is more alarming to observe the following facts than it is to study the figures of emigration. The latest census, December, 1880, gave a total of 45,194,000 inhabitants, showing an increase since 1875 of 2,466,000 souls, and since 1871 of 4,135,000, or an annual augmentation in the first five years of 459,000, and in the second of 493,000, or 11,200 for every million of people. At this rate the population of the empire in two hundred years would amount to 420,000,000.

## A REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

On Tuesday John Evans presented a written protest to the board of commissioners of Arapahoe county against raising his assessment of personal property from \$20,000 to \$270,000. He claims that it was done by railroad influence, and thus tried to create sympathy. But this is absurd on its face. The commissioners have tried to have an honest assessment for Arapahoe and thus increased the amount of personal property from \$8,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In doing this, they have increased largely the returned assessments of Brown Brothers, Daniels, Fisher & Co., D. H. Moffatt, J. W. Smith and others. Mr. Evans was not singled out and has no more right to claim a conspiracy than other gentlemen whose assessment has been largely raised. In criticizing the low assessments of last year, we refrained from singling out any private individual, but maintained that the rich men of Denver escaped paying taxes on personal property. The Arapahoe county officers tried to correct this injustice. But Mr. Evans' remarkable letter invites public criticism. In looking over the assessment rolls a year ago, we found that Earl Cranston, a Methodist minister not particularly well-to-do, paid taxes on \$2,500 in money and credits, while John Evans, the richest laymen in the church, returned none, and his entire personal property at less than \$5,000. Three months after he sold one item of his personal property, which was overlooked, for \$650,000. Such an assessment, of course, was fraudulent on its face. Now, regarding the assessment this year, it is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. Evans received for South Park stock and services last fall \$600,000. Of this he put \$376,000 in government bonds. This leaves a balance of \$224,000, of which he only accounts for \$69,000 invested in county bonds, which the county attorney says are assessable. This certainly would show that the assessment is probably fair and as little as it should.

But Mr. Evans does not attempt to show this is unfair. His defense is a modest biographical sketch, in which he tells us he was a friend of the immortal Lincoln (this is not so bad, as Lincoln is dead and won't mind it) and the savior of Colorado in general, and Denver in particular. Now this may be all true, but why rehearse it in defense of his low assessment returns? Does he mean to claim that his taxes should be lower than those of other people because of his services to the state and city? If not, why mention it? Now it is possible that as a matter of simple gratitude Mr. Evans should be exempt from taxation on personal property by the county and state. If so, there should be a constitutional provision to that effect. But until this is done Mr. Evans must contribute to the support of the city that owes its existence to him. The county commissioners certainly have no discretion. Mr. Evans cannot direct attention from the main issue by appeals of sympathy or by charges of conspiracy. He should either show it is too high or else pay. We believe other returns given in have been as unfair as Mr. Evans', but we particularly notice Mr. Evans for the peculiarity of his defense.

Mr. McMorris, himself, while the controversy was pending, told a prominent gentleman that he hoped Mr. Peck would receive the appointment, as he desired the New Mexico judgeship, but in order to defeat Peck even McMorris was sacrificed.—[Leadville Herald.]

The Herald should name the "prominent gentleman." We will state, however, in Judge McMorris' absence that no such words could have been uttered. We were personally acquainted with Judge McMorris' sentiments during the entire fight and he never faltered in his purpose to win. He was determined to do so because Senator Teller, Gov. Pitkin and others who pledged themselves to him withdrew their support without notifying him, and secretly worked for Peck. He did not propose to be beaten by bad faith, treachery and double dealing. The Herald has had a good deal to say about the New Mexican judgeship. There has never been a remote contingency that he could have obtained it. In the early spring Judge McMorris was a candidate for the position, should there be a vacancy. But Senator Teller told him it would be better to accept for the present a position on the Ute commission and Judge McMorris concurred. This is the way he became a candidate. His former candidacy for the New Mexican judgeship played no part in the contest after he became a candidate for the vacancy on the Ute commission.

The Western Mail association at Pittsburg advanced the card rate prices of nails to \$3 yesterday.

## PROHIBITION AND DEMOCRATS.

The prohibition issue was carried into the North Carolina state politics, and the proposed prohibition law suffered a defeat. The result was not surprising, but the fact of the question being discussed at all in a state popularly supposed to be given over entirely to the reign of alcohol and to habits of drinking, treating, shooting, moonshining and killing revenue officers, is what particularly gratifies the friends of temperance. The prohibition movement is welcomed by many as evidence that there is a thought in the south toward a higher-toned life.

Another curious fact is that the prohibition law was voted against almost unanimously by the colored voters, and that its supporters were mainly democrats. It is not to be supposed that the colored people would vote on any question with the democrats, but there is also a lingering thought that the negro is not altogether apt to refrain from gratifying his taste for liquor, and any law calculated to put the beverage out of his reach would not be looked upon kindly. They have not been educated to understand the evils of intemperance and their idea of freedom is apt to be an idea that they should have freedom of drink. It is to the credit of the democrats that they supported the question.

Prohibition will not become a law of the people's choice until there is higher education given the mass of voters. This is seen clearly in the last campaigns, and in examining the vote, the fact is clearly seen that where the education was highest and the power to design evils greatest, there was the vote in favor of one of the most important evils of the day given.

## SPOTTED TAIL'S MURDER.

## Official Report of the Agent.

YANKTON, D. T., August 10.—The official report of the murder of Spotted Tail was received last night by General Cook, the agent of the Spotted Tail Indians, from Acting Agent Lelar. About noon of the 5th inst. Spotted Tail reported to the agent's office to receive instructions in regard to a contemplated visit to Washington. He was urged to start at once as a letter from the Indian office directed him to report to Agent Andrews, at the Yankton agency, no later than the 4th inst. As a delegation from the Pine Ridge agency was expected to reach Rosebud agency on the 5th, Spotted Tail concluded to wait until the next forenoon and go with the Red Cloud delegation to Yankton. This arrangement being concluded upon, Spotted Tail decided to have a talk with his people that afternoon and receive expression of their views upon the subjects to come before the conference. Bidding Lelar good-bye and saying he would call at the office in the evening to receive further instructions, which night, in the morning, he went to that gentleman. Spotted Tail left for the Indian village to confer with his people. An interview was held with the Indians and they had a big feast. The council broke up and Spotted Tail mounted his horse and started homeward, the Indians scattering in all directions with a noted chief somewhat in advance of the others, he being first out of the lodge. After leaving the council lodge Crow Dog was seen approaching Spotted Tail. He had his wife with him and got out of a wagon, and was stooping down, when Spotted Tail rose up. He suddenly raised up and shot Spotted Tail through the left breast. The chief fell from his horse, but rose to his feet and made three or four steps toward Crow Dog endeavoring to draw a pistol. He then fell backward dead. Crow Dog jumped into his wagon and drove off at full speed toward his camp some nine miles distant. The acting agent at once issued an order for the arrest of Crow Dog under a paragraph in the treaty of 1868, which renders him amenable to the white man's laws. His arrest was accomplished and he was sent to Fort Niobrara to await trial for murder.

## A BARONIAL PARTY.

Burdett-Count's Entertains American Delegates at Her Home.

LONDON, August 10.—The down-pour of rain yesterday afternoon caused much disappointment to members of the congress, especially to American and Canadian delegates, who had been invited to attend the Baroness Burdett-Count's garden party at Holly Lodge, Highgate, one of the most beautiful residences on the northern heights above London. In spite of the rain over one thousand delegates and their wives made the pilgrimage. They were debarred by the weather from enjoying the beautiful park, and were received by the Baroness in one of the long conservatories. Her American husband paid special attention to the delegates from the United States and Canada. Possibly some of those who enjoyed the baroness' charming hospitality may have the pleasure of reciprocating when she and her husband pay their proposed visit to America. By invitation of Messrs. Siemens, ocean cable manufacturers, one hundred and fifty delegates of the congress yesterday visited the cable construction steamer, Faraday, and inspected the new cable for the Anglo-American company.

## The Unfaithful Guardian.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Londisa Wakayana, the daughter of Norikaze Wakayana of Tokio, Japan, formerly Japanese financial commissioner to the United States, is said by her father and the Japanese consul of this city to be unlawfully detained in Brooklyn by her guardian, Mrs. Knowlton, and yesterday the American law was invoked in favor of the young woman. Mrs. Knowlton kept a boarding house where Wakayana went to live when he was in New York. Soon after his return to Japan Mrs. Knowlton visited that country and returning about five years ago brought with her the young person now in question, then seven years old, with authority from her father to act as her guardian and see that she received an education. It is alleged that Mrs. Knowlton diverted the money sent her to her own use, spending it in traveling and visiting watering places, and neglecting the child's education. Mrs. Knowlton, it is said, refused to surrender the girl until she received about \$2,000, which she says she spent from her own means for the child's support and education in default of remittances from the father.

## Agricultural Interests.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Times says that the board of agricultural commissioners, after making extensive investigations as to the products of the state last year report that the revelations of the census of 1880 are well calculated to awaken solicitude for the agricultural interests of Connecticut where there is a gain of population in the whole state of 8,803, there is a loss of 12,864, divided among the seventy-five more exclusively agricultural towns. The statistics show that there is no exception to this decrease of population in any agricultural state. The increase is confined to cities and large manufacturing villages.

## THE GREAT DELUGE.

One Life Lost.—Houses and Teams Swept Away in the Flood.—The Cities of Black Hawk and Central Flooded.

From the Denver Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, August 8.—The most destructive flood that ever visited Gilpin county within the memory of the oldest inhabitants occurred here this afternoon. About 2 o'clock dark and threatening clouds began to loom up over James peak and to the west. People thought it was the usual afternoon shower coming up, which for some time past has visited this section of the mountains, and thought but little of it. About 3 o'clock loud, long and repeated peals of thunder, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, were heard a little to the west, and the storm cloud could be plainly discovered rolling up in immense black folds, layer upon layer and fold upon fold, and emitting blinding flashes of light and lightning. The rapidly rising water, which was five and six times a minute, about a few scattering drops of rain fell over Central, which were welcomed as about to cool the atmosphere, which for a few hours previous had been insufferably warm for this altitude. Immediately after a more than unusually loud peal of thunder the citizens were startled by an almost unearthly roar or rumbling to the west, and almost instantaneously and with a rapidity almost incredible, a volume of water between four and five feet high came dashing down Eureka and Nevada streets, taking with it the houses and the rapidly rising water, which this volume of water rolled down upon the town from two different points, and the roaring of the torrent was simply beyond description. Nobody was prepared for it; hence the consternation of the people. Heavy quartz tons standing in the streets and in the way of the deluge, were overturned and carried down the street like so many feathers. Some of the teamsters cut their harness and managed to save some horses and mules, while their wagons went rolling down the terrible current like so many pine boards. Down Eureka and Nevada streets immense rocks weighing five and six hundred pounds, came rolling before the volume of water like so many pebbles. Wagons, buggies, mules, horses, a few pigs and some young cattle, were swept with resistless force on down toward Black Hawk. In an incredibly short space of time the streets were cleared of people, everybody having sought friendly shelter wherever they chanced to be. Windows and doors along the principal streets were crowded with horror-stricken and anxious spectators, many of them living up the gulch and anxious for their homes, but none so bold as to attempt to cross the fury of the terrible deluge. During all this time large masses of debris, consisting of broken household furniture, boards, scantling, barrels, boxes, broken wagons, buggies, in fact everything that came in the way of the flood, kept rolling past at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. Occasionally the flood would strike some obstruction in its course and leap into the air full twenty feet. Many merchants endeavored to protect their premises; but were obliged to seek safety and allow their places of business to be flooded, thereby suffering large losses. The whole length of the gulches from Nevada on one side, and the head of Eureka on the other, presented to the eye one of the most desolate scenes imaginable, and being vividly to the memory of some of the oldest citizens some of the melancholy scenes presented the morning after the great fire of May 25, 1874. The roadways are utterly destroyed in many places the rails being five and six feet deep and extending for hundreds of yards; the entire length for about three miles is strewn with all manner of accumulated debris of every conceivable kind, at several points along the big flume, between Central and Black Hawk, the flume became clogged, and the debris of planks, cordwood and broken wagons is twenty-five feet high; this is notably the fact at the present locality, one of the most desolate scenes imaginable, and being vividly to the memory of some of the oldest citizens some of the melancholy scenes presented the morning after the great fire of May 25, 1874. 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Senators Teller and Peck most earnestly desire to be delivered from their friends.

The Mountaineer is showing a very disinterested love for the Denver & New Orleans road.

Bradiaghs are impossible in this country because we give every fool rope enough to hang himself.

The bolt has fallen. Mr. Hamill and the Wolcotts are accused of making a successful, mainly fight against Mr. Peck.

Eugene Field has been found. He came very near reading his own obituary notices which were being prepared.

The Boulder News and Courier still has faith in the Hon. Ward D. Launon's candidacy which it is so ably advocating.

The Leadville Chronicle is now openly opposed to the spoils system. We knew it could not be a stalwart through and through.

The religious daily of Leadville, the Chronicle, had a very discriminating and ably written editorial on "The Methodist Conference" Saturday.

Bob Ingersoll would have enjoyed in this country Bradlaugh's opportunity, but we won't give him a chance. The law prevents no man from being sensational. It won't, however, make a martyr of a quack.

The Tribune now denies the soft impeachment of using money to buy Utah. It is too late. If the idea is given up it will only be because money enough cannot be raised. Then and there only will Denver be virtuous. The floating vote must be influenced.

The additional assessment of \$5,000,000 in Arapahoe county will put \$12,000 more into the state treasury for general purposes and increase the income of every state institution six hundred dollars a year. We don't charge anything for this work.

The Republican of yesterday publishes a letter from Mr. J. E. Bennett, which corroborates Colonel Henry Altman's story, in regard to the Pugh murder. This additional letter was unnecessary, as the story was too absurd to be believed by anyone who knew Colonel Altman.

President Stimson's address last evening was very appropriate and sensible. His suggestions about the work of the association aside from the tournament were practical. The tribute to Barrett was deserved and is likely to inspire our firemen with a high ideal of duty.

Being an Irish patriot is getting to be too much of a business for the welfare of Ireland. It is providing support and political honor for too many bad men. Rossa and Parnell are both thriving on it. They are both professional patriots—selfish and advancing their own interests.

There is a mistaken idea about the edition of the revised New Testament which is to be published by the Baptist Publication Society. It will only embody the suggested changes of the American committee. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Anderson, who will superintend the publication, is now at Manitou Park.

John Evans comes out in a card denying that his road has a remote connection with the Union Pacific and is rather in competition with it. It is an open secret however, which he has given out in a circular to the stockholders in his construction company, that the Denver and New Orleans road has already made contracts with half a dozen Gould roads and with no others.

The Register-Call defends Parnell as a pure minded patriot. He showed himself to be anything but this during his visit to this country. While his countrymen were starving for bread, he was raising money for political agitation, and gave no sympathy to the noble effort to raise a quarter of a million of dollars because it was not to be distributed through his political organization. His motto was "millions for political agitation, but not a cent for bread." Such patriotism is neither pure or noble. Parnell is simply an educated well-born demagogue.

The Magnet alludes to an unfulfilled promise of the Denver and Rio Grande road to have the rate for freight from the Missouri river to this city the same as to Denver and Pueblo. The promise was not to make the rate the same, but to try to do so. We know this effort was made at the pool meeting in the spring, but failed because of the Union Pacific opposition. The Union Pacific people said that they were under no obligations to haul freight from Kansas City to Denver cheaper for a Colorado Springs party than for a Denver party. This they would have to do if the rate was the same, or the Denver & Rio Grande would be compelled to carry the freight from Denver to this city for nothing. The freight rate that the Denver & Rio Grande road controlled, that of shipping from this city to other points in the state, has been kept the same as that for Denver and Pueblo. We have had the same advantages for shipping out our freight as other cities.

The following information regarding Mexican subsidies contained in a letter written by Captain Nevins to the Evening Telegram, in New York, will interest many of our readers: You stated editorially yesterday that "subventions to railroads to be paid by the Mexican government this year amounted to \$40,517,500," crediting this statement to the Journal of Mexico. These figures, which I believe were telegraphed recently to the papers here, can only be explained by an error in telegraphing or typesetting. They probably should read \$1,051,750. The average railway subvention now being given by the government is say \$12,500 per mile. The subvention of the Mexican National railway, whose projected mileage is 2,200 miles, will average about \$11,000 per mile. At \$12,500 per mile \$40,000,000 of subvention would mean an actual railway construction of over 3,200 miles, which is absurd. All of these Mexican concessions are conditional. The subventions are not due until the roads are built. In fact, the grant only takes effect as mile by mile the road is constructed, operated and accepted by government. Part of this \$4,051,750

may be subventions to steamship companies which Mexico has been paying for years. Contrary to common opinion, the record of Mexico in the matter of payment of her subventions is very good. She has paid in silver and liberally for every mile of railway constructed for her by foreigners, and she is at this moment and has been for years regularly paying subventions to steamship lines from Great Britain, France, this country and Hamburg.

The Leadville Herald, on Sunday, published some telegrams sent by personal friends of Senator Hill, which favored the appointment of McMorris and opposed the appointment of Peck. The selection showed that the Herald was intended to reflect on what the Herald is pleased to term a clique of the republican party. Had all the telegrams been published such an animus would not have been so apparent. It is to be presumed that the Herald published these letters in the interest of Senator Teller and Senator Peck. If it did it made a very serious mistake.

But the publication of all telegrams by the Republican brings out some very ugly facts about Mr. Peck, and must be anything but pleasant to that gentleman. The dispatches are signed by such respectable gentlemen that they must carry some weight. It quite effectually ruins his standing in the state. We made our fight for Judge McMorris and not against Mr. Peck, and do not propose to change our course. But the fact remains that the Herald in its efforts to injure others, has most injured the man it was defending. Mr. Peck must be praying to be delivered from his friends.

But possibly the blow falls heaviest on Senator Teller who was trying to make political capital for himself out of Peck's appointment. It will probably bring out the correspondence on the other side and this Senator Teller would like hushed as it places him in the very dishonorable position of having induced one man to be a candidate and then of having secretly favored the appointment of another. This correspondence with his telegrams are accessible and will prove quite interesting.

Another reason why Senator Teller should have avoided this unpleasant reminiscence of his defeat is that it shows that he has little influence at Washington. The candidacy of Peck was secretly worked up and was apparently certain of success. The commissioner of Indian affairs was a strong advocate of Peck. He had secured the support of Secretary Kirkwood. In this state Peck was supported by our senior senator, who led the state forces. He was supported by our representative in congress, by all the state officers except the attorney general, and the members of the state supreme court. With such an array of strength at home and in the department success should have been certain. But it was not obtained. It brings out in an unpleasantly clear manner the weakness of our senior senator and the strength of our junior senior. If Mr. Peck was personally attacked by certain men he was personally endorsed by every state official except Senator Hill. These endorsements under ordinary circumstances should have counted for more than the attacks. It is a personal compliment to the gentlemen whom the Herald attacks that their statement were implicitly believed though strongly contradicted by the recommendations of the highest officers in the state. These must be unpleasant reflections for Senator Teller's friends and it was very unwise for the Herald to bring them so forcibly to the attention of the public.

#### TEMPERANCE AND A SOLID SOUTH.

It seems rather strange, and yet is no less true, that the temperance question is being discussed much more earnestly to-day in the south than in the north. It has always been the prevailing idea that the question relating to temperance was a New England one, and foreign to other sections of the country. Times indeed have changed when the south thinks it worth while to bring temperance topics into politics. It seems perfectly natural for Maine to have a strict law, but for Virginia or any other southern state to trouble itself about the matter is a new idea to many, and is likely to give the question a wide reputation and discussion.

And there cannot be too much thought and discussion expended upon the temperance topic. It is well to have a national consideration of the subject. No doubt every state will be glad to do that which it is proved will be beneficial and for its best interests. It is not simply a question of whether individuals will be benefited, but whether states will be improved in every way by restrictive or loose laws. In South Carolina the temperance question is to be submitted to the people, and they are asked to vote according as they feel on the subject. Prohibition and anti-prohibition meetings are being held, and democrats and republicans, whites and blacks are giving as much thought to the question as was ever given it in New England.

The fact that the state issue in Virginia is readjustment, and in South Carolina temperance is significant for more than the one reason that these subjects and especially temperance, are receiving greater attention all over our country. It shows that the people of the south are tired of the old issues. The bloody shirt question is stale already, and there is a breaking up of the solid south. The people are taking new thinking powers, and are living more with the present. No matter if it is temperance or any other subject, there is little doubt now but that a new life is opening for the south, and we shall hear less and less of sectionalism. If the temperance question helps to break up the old ideas in the states south of Mason and Dixon's line it will not have been discussed in vain. In fact, perhaps the cause was never put to a better end, and no matter what individual thoughts may be there will be general joy if the temperance discussion will help to teach the south that there is something besides sectionalism and solidarity.

#### The Pueblos.

Even discord on the capital question has crept into the ranks of the faithful at Pueblo. There are two Pueblos, North and South Pueblo. Whether to locate in the old town or new is the bone of contention. Ridiculous as it may seem, in view of the meagre chances either place has, the good people down there are seriously divided upon this question. If it must go to Pueblo, South Pueblo is the place for it.

#### COLLECTOR ROBERTSON.

The Evening Post pays a handsome tribute to ex-Collector Merritt, and says: "It cannot escape the attention of Mr. Robertson that 'General Merritt withdraws from the custom house with a more enviable reputation as a 'public officer than any of his predecessors for many years, while it is also well known that General Merritt used power and patronage of his office far less for political purposes than any of his predecessors. Candid inquiry into the circumstances of the case will probably convince Mr. Robertson's mind that there is an intimate connection between these two facts. He will find that the integrity as well as the efficiency of the 'service in the custom house were greatly improved by two things: by employing the 'time and energies of the officers and 'subordinates for the performance of their official duties instead of political management, and by making appointments and promotions depend on merit instead of personal or political favor. It will undoubtedly be Mr. Robertson's ambition to achieve in his new sphere of duty as honorably a record as that of General Merritt. He can accomplish this only by doing the 'public business and satisfying the commercial community as well as General Merritt did. And in this connection we venture to say to him what is amply confirmed by universal experience, that no large government institution such as the New York Custom House or a department at Washington can be conducted in all things honestly and efficiently if it is used as a party agency or a 'political machine. There is Mr. Robertson's danger; and if his management of this important office fails in point of integrity or efficiency, no political service will suffice to 'protect his name.'"

It is certainly very hard for Mr. Robertson to be called to fill a position which Mr. Merritt is acknowledged to have honored. Whatever he does, the new collector will have his acts compared with those of his predecessor. He will be closely watched, and it must be the universal hope of the business men in New York that he will follow the rules of the civil service, and not make radical changes in his clerical force simply for political purposes. It is time that removals for any other reason than that of incompetency should cease, and if Mr. Robertson realizes this and lives up to it, and is satisfied to run his department on business and not political principles, he will retire from office with as good a record as does Mr. Merritt.

It seems probable that the New York collector will do his duty faithfully and well. The spoils system is dead, and moreover Mr. Robertson has already declared that he has no intention of converting the custom house into a party engine, but will instead maintain in force the civil service rules now in operation. He has made no promises and is under no obligations, and it looks as though New York would be blessed still with a well conducted custom department. Mr. Robertson enjoys a large share of the confidence of the people. He is sincere, honest and capable, and, we believe, shrewd enough to realize that his popularity can be no more certainly obtained than by pleasing the people and not favoring the politicians.

#### INFERNAL MACHINES.

On July 25 Sir William Harcourt, the home secretary said that the statement that infernal machines had been found at Liverpool was correct. Two detectives had been sent to Liverpool and six machines were found in one vessel and four in another. Some weeks before the English government had been informed that machines of a destructive nature had been sent from America, and it was probably from this information that the infernal articles were discovered before any damage to life and property resulted.

It appears that the deadly explosives were sent from the port of Boston and were consigned as earthenware. Thus far it has been impossible to find out who the shippers were. The entries may have been in fictitious names, and the consignees may have also been fictitious. England naturally asked that our government should exert itself to discover those who have been guilty against navigation laws and the security of a country with which we are at peace, and it is gratifying to note that Mr. Blaine has assured the home secretary that the utmost pains will be taken to bring the guilty to punishment. And it is the duty of the government to investigate the matter. International courtesy requires that one country should not be used as a base of operations against another with which it is at peace, and beside this fact, the shippers of explosive materials act against our navigation laws and become liable to severe punishment. No steamship line will carry explosives, if it knows them, and the steamer lines have as much at stake as England, and should exert the utmost diligence to discover who has placed their ships in danger.

It is probable that the machines were sent to England to aid in the Irish quarrels. It is the purpose of the agitators, apparently, to resort to any means to carry their end, but in adopting the plans of the nihilists they forfeit the respect and good will of all, no matter how much their cause itself may be believed in. There are other and better ways to free Ireland of her troubles than to resort to infernal machines and exploding destructive compounds. This underhand system will bring no good results to the Irish, and it is more than likely that those having the true good of their country at heart, and who desire to see her become more prosperous, look with as much disfavor upon the employment of infernal machines as do those who view the contest from a distance and with calmness.

England certainly has a right to believe that these conspiracies are connected with the avowed projects of the Fenian press in America. These Fenian exiles, under the protection of our laws, have uttered threats of such outrages and subscriptions have been openly collected. When England says it is the duty of every civilized nation to co-operate in putting down with a strong hand these nefarious attempts, America will be glad to endorse the opinion. It is our in-

terest as much as England's to break up these conspiracies. They are too apt to grow upon what they feed on, and if allowed to go unmolested, who can tell when they will be a source of danger to us as well as to England and Russia.

#### THE LAND BILL IN THE HOUSE.

On July 29 the Irish land bill was read for the third time in the house of commons and passed by a vote of 220 to 14, the majority of the conservatives, and some Parnellites, including Mr. Parnell himself, refraining from voting. The bill has gone to the house of lords, and there are some doubts whether it will ever become a law.

From a correspondent of the Evening Post at London the feelings of the different parties in England regarding it are fully explained. It does not wholly satisfy the liberals, for among them are many whig land owners who see in this measure of relief to Ireland a menace to the English land system. Nor is it entirely pleasing to the extreme Irish party, a great part of which openly and secretly declare that nothing will do short of complete legislative independence. The conservatives would kill it if possible, but the condition of Ireland is such that they hesitate to adopt obstructive measures.

The bill was discussed in the house for more than two months. It was severely handled, and the Tories were its most bitter opponents. They persisted in discussing some clauses at great length, and proposed a multitude of small amendments calculated to maintain it. By their tactics they provoked a lamentable amount of interruption and clamor. In sympathy with the Irish land lords, and fearing their own harm when the land question in England should be discussed, they would have done much more to defeat the bill had not the members from Ulster feared to act because of the fear of offending their own tenant farmer constituents.

The liberal party is made up of many whigs who belong either by birth or sympathy to the territorial gentry. They share the same opinions regarding the bill as the Tories. Though the ties of party did not allow them to openly oppose the government bill, they objected to the concession to the tenants of a free right of sale of their holdings and to the provision enabling the land court to settle the question of rent between tenant and landlord. They were fair in their opposition and were opposed to the measure because of honest convictions, and although the party is not a large one, it did much in company with the conservatives to hinder the passing of the bill.

The Home Rule party, says the correspondent, pronounced the bill from the first inadequate and refused to vote on it and declared it did nothing for the Irish tenant. They desired to make the tenant the landlord by buying out the original proprietor. They regarded the bill as a perpetuation of landlordism, and their aim has been to keep any measure of relief from passing, in the hope that constant irritation will at last force England to grant independence to Ireland. They were particularly bitter against the cause which empowered the land commission to give assistance to emigration, and sought to obstruct the whole bill by offering amendment after amendment. They feared emigration would so depopulate Ireland that the country would be still more in the power of England. They said to the government that unless its clause was withdrawn they would continue their opposition and Gladstone was assured by the Tories that if it were withdrawn they would oppose the bill. On the third evening of the opposition tactics of the Irish members the clause was passed by the efforts of the premier himself who made one of his masterly speeches of scorching indignation.

So was the bill opposed. It was a long, hard fight, and to Gladstone is due the honor of at last having it sent to the lords. Its course will now be watched with interest. It is the best measure of relief ever proposed, and once becoming a law, Ireland will regret that she ever had representatives foolish enough to oppose it.

#### DENVER & RIO GRANDE EXTENSIONS.

Yesterday was a gala day in Durango and rightly so. It was in honor of the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande extension to that point. One gets some idea of the vastness of territory in this state when he realizes that Denver claimed to be centrally located is 430 miles from Durango, and that Durango is about 100 miles east of the Utah boundary. Alamosa, which is regarded as in the southwestern part of the state, is 200 miles from Durango. This road to Durango will cause an immediate increase in business as it will stimulate the development of San Juan. San Juan is still an almost unknown territory. In extent it is larger than Massachusetts, while its surface is divided off by lofty mountain ranges and pierced by rivers. The Durango extension joins San Juan only on the southern part. Other extensions are building which will reach the rich mineral on the north and east. As soon as the rich and solid character of this immense district is understood, it will have an era of prosperity equal that which Leadville has enjoyed.

The completion of this extension is the completion of one of the fifteen extensions which are being constructed. At the present time there are over five thousand laborers employed on the extensions. Tracklaying goes on at the rate of three miles a day. Since April 1, 1880, the number of miles of road operated has increased from three hundred and thirty-seven to eight hundred and ninety-five. This is an average of over a mile a day which is extremely good considering that there has intervened a severe winter nearly six months long in the country where most of the new road has been built. The extension to Gunnison City will be finished by Monday, and to Crested Butte in a month after. This will put the heart of the Gunnison in communication with the outside world. Of the extensions which are now being pushed, but still uncompleted, 870 miles are now under contract. This gives an idea of the magnitude of these extensions and

what the Denver & Rio Grande road is doing for the development of the state. It will be but a short time before our local corporation has a branch to every important mining camp and commercial centre in the state.

#### THE CAPITAL.

The contest which is to decide the question of where the state capital is to be located will soon be here, and it is well that judgment should be rendered in accordance with the desires of the majority. The question should be carefully considered, and if a certain town had positive qualifications then no political wire pulling should be resorted to, but the choice of the people should be respected. It is not a question of the hour, but of all times. Once the location is made it cannot be changed, and it is well to keep the subject constantly before the people that it may receive that earnest and careful attention which it deserves.

It is natural that many towns and cities should desire the honor. It will help the growth of any town to secure the state capital, besides giving it a political importance. But it is not only the benefit which a town itself or the city will receive. There must also be taken into consideration, and most thoroughly, too, these few questions: First, will this town or city, that this city or the other be a good location for a state capital? What are its qualifications or its conveniences that it should be particularly chosen as a place where the legislative business of the state shall be transacted, and can it accommodate members and supply their wants.

Now a city bidding for the honor of becoming the capital, should, we believe, consider these questions. A request for the position should not be made until satisfactory answers can be honestly given. It is too serious a matter, this deciding forever the state capital question for any city to favor itself, unless it believes it can satisfy every requirement. If a location is chosen by any trickery, it will not be the defeated towns which will suffer, but the people, and the state and the business of the legislature.

Colorado Springs has many qualifications in support of its claim to be the state capital. In the first place it is conveniently situated. It is nearer the centre of the state than any other city. Situated on a railroad over which all from the north must pass to go south, or vice versa, it comes within easy access of every one. Nor is the fact unimportant that a new road is being built through the Ute Pass, which opens direct communication with Leadville and the Gunnison country beyond. All members would have a nearly equal distance to travel, and in the future the fact of the capital occupying a central position will be of even more importance than at present.

As to being able to offer ample accommodations it must be acknowledged that the city at the present time is defective. But plans have already been approved of a new hotel, costing one hundred thousand dollars, and which will be one of the largest and handsomest in the state. The money has already been raised, and active operations will commence in ample time to finish the building for coming legislators. Not only will accommodations then be ample and commodious, but the city itself is attractive. It has been long noted for its broad streets with luxuriant shade trees, the water is abundant and pure, and as the capital no one would be ashamed to bring friends to admire it. It is a city of acknowledged healthfulness and as a winter resort has not any equal in Colorado. Stormy days are the exception. It is an educational city and has a university already established which will be an honor to the state, and its influence would be felt in favor of broad and liberal education.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

Our dispatches this morning are not particularly cheerful though we believe that the condition of the president is not as serious as many are led to believe from reading of the operations performed on him. He has undoubtedly been a very sick man, and it becomes more and more astonishing how he could possibly have survived for a day the effect of his wound. It is not strange that he has had set backs. No one for a moment supposed he would have a steady progress toward recovery. The wonder is that he should have had so many pleasant and comfortable hours, and so when black days come, it is wrong to presume that he is failing and that he never will recover.

Today's dispatches state that an operation has been performed and with great success. No better surgeon than he who acted yesterday could have been selected, and it may be confidently asserted that he would not have made the new incision had there not been an actual and growing need. The flow of pus is absolutely needed, and if hindered in any degree, the president would still likely suffer severe and perhaps fatal results. These operations will relieve him for the present, and it is to be hoped that in the future there will be no new ones needed.

It is well to believe the official bulletins. They have every appearance of being honest and reliable. The sensational reports are uncertain and misleading. We believe that the attending surgeons have no reason for concealment and underhand action. As long as they declare the president's condition to be favorable, it is safe for us to believe them.

#### New Mexican Indians.

It is said here in Washington upon authority of persons in the Indian bureau that the Indian trouble in New Mexico grows out of bad management at the Navajo agency. Eastman, the agent, was once removed because of his unpopularity with the Indians, but a few months ago was restored. The Indians hate him and have protested against his being placed over them. The Indians are so much dissatisfied that it is said they will not stay at the agency while Eastman is in charge. The Indian bureau has information that the Utes are peacefully and quietly preparing for a change of reservation.

#### The Good It Did.

Denver News. The increase in the Arapahoe county assessment over last year is \$3,000,000. It appears that the appointment of that legislative investigating committee which was backed up and supported by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, last year, has actually been the means of bringing Arapahoe to time after all.

#### Capital Straws.

Boulder News and Courier. The Leadville Democrat and Herald left give Denver a black eye on the capital question. Both claim that their city of the cloud has been misrepresented to travelers and investors since they have become strong enough to have a voice in the political affairs of the state. If they can complain of neglect what will poor Boulder do, which is scarce ever noticed at all except in tones of derision? The Denver press, which has been so assiduously at work the last half-dozen years, advertising the San Juan and other far away portions of the state, and turning the tourist and investing public in that direction, meantime neglecting every other portion of the state, never mentioning any of the northern counties except about election time, has succeeded in building up a country which is now her determined rival. As in politics so in trade. The southern capital, Pueblo, has taken advantage of the situation and has diverted the bulk of the great trade of the southwest to her banks. Had the Queen City of the Plains turned a face of this tide of immigration to the northern part of the state, it would have all been tributary, both financially and politically, and no fears of loss of prestige or power would be indulged in now.

Meanwhile Colorado Springs has been quietly at work beautifying her beautiful city, and making alliances with powerful Leadville, and other portions of the state which are not partial to Denver. Relying on her geographical position, she has kept quiet until the great centers have spoken, and she now shines her castor into the ring and welcomes discussion on any and all sides. When her railroad to the west is completed she will be in as accessible a position as any town in the state. We clap our metaphorical hands and shout, "Go in, Springs!"

#### Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield.

DEAR MADAME: You will, I am sure, excuse me, though a personal stranger, for addressing you by letter to convey to you the assurances of my own feelings and those of my countrymen on the occasion of the late horrible attempt to murder the president of the United States, in a form more palpable at least than messages conveyed by telegraph. These feelings have been feelings, in the first instance of sympathy, and afterward of joy and thankfulness almost comparable, and I venture to say, only second to the strong emotions of the great nation of which he is the appointed head. Individually I have, let me beg you to believe, had my full share in the sentiments which have possessed the British nation. They have been prompted and quickened largely by what I venture to think is the ever-growing sense of harmony and mutual respect and affection between the two countries, and of a relationship which, from year to year, becomes more and more practical bond of union between us. But they have also drawn much of their strength for a cordial admiration of the personal heroism which has marked the personal conduct of the president, for we have not yet wholly lost the capacity of appreciating such an example of Christian faith and manly fortitude. This exemplary picture has been made complete by your own contribution to its noble and touching features, on which I only forbear to dwell because I am directly addressing you.

I beg to have my respectful compliments and congratulations conveyed to the president, and to remain, dear madame, with great esteem, your most faithful servant,

WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.  
Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield.

Secretary Blaine has received the following despatch from Minister Lowell:

LOXDON, July 22, 1881.  
Blaine, Secretary, Washington:  
I cable text of note, dated 21st, from Mr. Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield. Original by despatch to-morrow.  
LOWELL, Minister.  
LOXDON, July 21, 1881.

#### Brother Gardner's Lane-Kill Club.

From the Detroit Free Press. "An ill-sympathetic kentry, or am we a race of inconsistent?" asked the old man as he unfolded his legs and stood erect. "As soon as they have a word to say, they have a sheer of de public begin to weep an' snuffle an' wipe der eyes, an' petishun for his pardon, entirely forgettin' de wider an' childer of de victim. What do you call dat?" Grant had two terms, a big salary an' a good show, an' while 10,000 orlins in America wanted bread 'public sympathy' raised a quarter of a million dollars for a man already roilin' in wealth. What do you call dat? A general who never won a battle an' presented wid 82,000 wort of silver war'frew public sympathy, while 20,000 private sojers, maimed and wounded for life, have to fight de hull kentry for a paltry pension? What do you call dat? A good husband an' a kind father an' killed every hour in de day in dis kentry, an' a man of de world, de day in dis kentry to collect a fund of two dollars, to help bury him. A president an' wounded an' a man trouble over each other in de struggle to make up a purse of \$250,000. What do you call dat? If Vanderbilt or Gould war' to be smashed up to-morrow, somebody would suggest a testimonial of a million dollars. If twenty honest but poor men war' smashed up nex' day it would be nup an' tuck to raise a fund large 'nuff to pay fur de coffins. We am fast horrified at a murder, an' den turn aroun' an' weep ober de murderer. We sen' men to prison to punish 'em, an' de judge an' jury turn aroun' an' sign a petition for pardon. We make laws one day, an' seek to upost 'em nex' day. De man who commits a great crime to-day am spoken of as a frien' to-morrow. After sleepin' on it one night we call him a lunatic and fin' excuses fur him. Public sympathy has abolished de gallus, an' yet it will suffer women an' children tostarve an' freeze to death. Men robour banks an' am pursued, not to be punished, but to be given a commission on der stealins. Public sympathy, as I see it, am a sort of jar filled wid' butter-milk, bones, lush, buttons, scrap-iron, beer-slops an' wilted bouquets. I don't want any of it. If I break de law I want de penalty enforced. If I meet wid' misfortune I want to borrow instead of beg. If I die I want no eulogies on my virtues or criticism on my failins."

#### THE PRESIDENT.

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#### England's Exports.

LOXDON, August 8.—The July returns of the board of trade show a decrease in imports of £1,201,000, and an increase of exports of £159,000, as against last July.



## STATE TOURNAMENT.

Good Track, Pleasant Day  
and Great Enthusiasm.Silver Cliff Gets the Belt  
for Wet Test,With the Best Time on  
Record.Denver Hooks Retain Their  
Championship.

The annual state tournament of the Colorado Firemen's Association opened in this city Tuesday, under the most favorable circumstances. No better day could have been asked for and the track was in the best possible condition. The liberal showers of the day previous had completely settled the dust, and the surface of the track was as smooth and level as a floor. Early yesterday the track committee had it scraped and rolled, and spared no means to make it as perfect as possible. Long before the time set for the first race crowds of people commenced to flock to the course in order to procure the best seats. As the grand stands had been erected amid the trees which lined the street upon either side of the track, those seats in the shade were preferable to the others, and they were first filled. Ropes had been stretched from one end of the track to the other, in order to keep the crowd back from the track. In addition to this protection all firemen who did not participate in the races were deputized as special police and placed on either side of the track from the starting point to the finish. The time set for the first race was 9 o'clock, but it was past 10 o'clock before the first team took their position for the start.

In the meantime the crowd of spectators had greatly increased and at ten o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 2,500 people in attendance. Every seat in the grand stand was occupied and crowds of people were standing back of the ropes from one end of the track to the other. Marshal Pixley, mounted upon a sorrel charger, dashed to and fro upon the track, giving his orders and getting the teams in readiness for the opening of the contest.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following order of exercises for the day was adopted by the board of control at their meeting on Monday night:

1. Captains' meeting in the Engine house at 8 a. m.
2. Judges' meeting at 8:30 a. m.
3. State hook-and-ladder test at 9 a. m.
4. State hose test (wet) at the conclusion of the ladder race.
5. Speed test for hook-and-ladder teams at conclusion of state hose test, entries for the same to be made this morning.

## CAPTAINS' MEETING.

At 8 o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for general consultation, following which came the judges' meeting at 8:30. At this meeting the draw for position was made for both the hook and ladder test and the state hose test (wet) with the following result:

## HOOK AND LADDER.

- No. 1, Hooks No. 2 of Denver.  
No. 2, Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs.
- HOSE TEST.**  
No. 1, E. Jay Rice of Trinidad.  
No. 2, Tabors of Denver.  
No. 3, Jacksons of Colorado Springs.  
No. 4, J. B. Orman of South Pueblo.  
No. 5, Black Hawks of Black Hawk.  
No. 6, Tabors of Leadville.  
No. 7, J. M. Sigafus of Colorado Springs.  
No. 8, Matt France of Colorado Springs.  
No. 9, Humphreys of Leadville.  
No. 10, McAnlays of Silver Cliff.

## READY TO START.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the announcement was made along the line that the Hooks No. 2 of Denver were ready to make a start and Marshal Pixley and specially appointed police proceeded to clear the track, which they found was somewhat of an undertaking, as many of the spectators were gathered on the track conversing with the firemen.

At ten minutes before ten o'clock the Denver team walked up the track from the vicinity of the plug and took their positions at the starting point. Their team was universally conceded to be the best hook and ladder team in the state, and it was a foregone conclusion that they would win the race. The team was made up of the following men:

## HOOKS NO. 2, DENVER.

- Ladder team for state test.  
Henry Sarwash, climber.  
W. H. Carter, C. M. Pendegast.  
W. B. Loch, L. F. Bartels.  
John Sarwash, Theo. Bartels.  
Frank Darrah, Ralph Warren.  
George H. Knifton, R. J. Buckingham.  
Woodie Decker, James P. Hadly.  
F. L. Hartzell, M. J. Touhy.

The judges, Charles Walker, Colorado Springs; Frank B. Hahn, of Silver Cliff; George Duggan, of Denver; Thomas S. Smyth, of South Pueblo; Henry F. Moore, of Trinidad; Peter Becker, of Leadville, and George High, of Black Hawk, were all in their positions as were also the timers, B. F. Crowell, C. E. Wyman and Ralph Voorhees. When the track was sufficiently well cleared to warrant the start, the judges stationed near the plug signaled to that effect, and the falling of the automatic bell's eye at the Pike's Peak end of the track announced to the crowd assembled that the Denver team had started. Every one confidently expected to see a good run and they were not disappointed in the least, for the boys came down the track like a herd of young antelopes amid the cheers of the crowd assembled. Through some unaccountable reason the ladder men failed to pull off the ladder until they had passed fully ten feet beyond the required limit but when it

was once upon the ground Henry Sarwash, the climber, lost no time in mounting it. The time awarded them by the judges was 26 3/4 seconds. The conditions of this race were that each team should consist of not more than fifteen men. The team was to run 500 feet, raise a twenty-five foot ladder and one man ascend the top.

## HOOKS NO. 1, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Following the Hooks 2 of Denver came the Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs who entered the following team:

- L. Joe Tell, Climber.  
Dan Durkee, Joe C. Parsons.  
Phil S. Strubel, D. W. Robbins.  
J. L. Clark, W. A. Diebold.  
M. H. Dickenson, H. C. McCreary.  
Warren Whitney, Alvin Giles.  
Charles Morrissey, W. F. O'Leary.  
Frank Weir, F. W. Marvin.

They had been ordered to get in readiness for the run as soon as the Denver men gave up the track, and they were on hand promptly. They were aware before starting that 26 3/4, the time made by Hook No. 2 of Denver, could not be beaten by them, but they nevertheless went on the track with the intention of making the best possible time within their power. A splendid start was made, and the team had advanced but a short distance when it was murmured along the track that they had stopped. It was afterwards learned that the ladder had slipped from the truck, which necessitated another start. This accident, although trifling, lost them some time, for they did not begin to make as good a start at the second trial. An excellent run, however, was made, and L. Joe Tell was placed at the top of the ladder in just 30 seconds as declared by the judges.

## HOSE TEST (WET.)

Immediately upon the conclusion of the hook and ladder runs it was announced that the wet hose test would follow. The substance of the conditions in this test were that each team consisting of eleven men was to run 500 feet, attach to the hydrant, lay 200 feet of hose and get water. In the draw for positions the E. J. Rice team, of Trinidad, secured first place, and they were instructed to get ready for the contest. They were about ready to run when the hook and ladder teams finished their trials, and they took their positions at the head of the track with the following men in their team:

- W. J. Champion, Captain.  
N. H. Spencer, W. H. Sturges.  
Wm. Ozle, E. L. Turner.  
F. P. Sturges, Will Cranston.  
C. C. Dunning, Chas. Holmes.  
Scott Night, D. W. Spencer.

It was evident that there was much more interest taken in this race than in the hook and ladder trials, for as soon as the announcement was made that the Trinidad team was ready to start there was a tendency on the part of the crowd to surge forward on the track, but the special police performed their duties nobly, and by main force succeeded in keeping them back. The team did not succeed in making a good start, and did not develop anything like good speed until they had covered one hundred and fifty feet of track, after which they got down to their work and passed the plug at a good rate of speed. Some time was lost in making the connection at the hydrant, but had this not been the case water would have been lost at the pipe end. As it was water was secured, and the time subsequently given them by the judges was 38 seconds.

The public must bear in mind that the E. J. Rice hose, of Trinidad, is a comparatively new organization, and the team which they entered at the track yesterday had only run together several times. Captain Champion says that the object of this company in attending the tournament was to join the association and see after what manner the meetings of the association were conducted.

## TABORS OF DENVER.

Next came the Denver Tabors, a team said to be the crack organization in the state. It was whispered on every side that the Tabors had the best team in attendance at the tournament, and when their men appeared on the track quite a number of bets were made that they would carry away the belt and first money. As they were preparing to start it was noticeable that there was much more excitement among the spectators than at any previous time during the morning; especially on the track in front of the grand stand the scene was an animated one.

Below we give the names of the men entered by the Bates team.

- C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson, Austin Banks.  
Henry Hodges, W. H. Hawksworth.  
James Thompson, H. Pritchard.  
Fred Lindquist, Albert Cleveland.  
Wm. Crowley, Wm. Campbell.

The pressure which when the Trinidad team ran was about 80, raised to 87 before the Tabors left the starting point. The excitement was intense when the signal at the start dropped and as the Denver crack team pulled down the track with Austin Banks, the well-known runner, on the lead, the plug was passed in 20 1/4 seconds and Crowley, the hydrant man, made a splendid attachment, but the pressure was too great and the water rushed through the hose before the pipeman could attach the nozzle, the judges announcing no time. Take the run as a whole it was a good one and had the Tabors secured water at all their time would have been 34 or under.

## W. S. JACKSON, NO. 2.

Following the Tabors of Denver came our local company, the W. S. Jacksons. The Jacksons were looked upon as being one of the best teams entered in the contest, and the public generally expected to see them make a run that would take second if not first money. The team had been in constant practice for a month past, and had under careful training developed considerable speed. As the time approached for them to start the track presented a more animated condition than at any previous time during the day. The team consisted of the following named men:

- F. D. Sanford, Captain.  
J. W. D. Stovell, C. M. Donnelly.  
F. Thornell, E. S. Skinner.  
Charles Lee, O. L. Godfrey.  
E. C. Kent, Nat. Marsh.  
W. H. Harrison, H. A. Wagner.

The boys made an excellent start from the word go, and they came down the track in

fine style. As they approached the grand stand cheer after cheer rent the air, which evidently had a tendency to stimulate the boys, for they gained instead of lost time as they approached the plug. Harry Wagner, the hydrant man, made the attachment with remarkable rapidity, and sent the water through the hose for better than 34 time. Some little delay was occasioned in breaking coupling, and water shot through the hose before the pipeman could secure his nozzle. As near as could be judged the Jacksons would have made 34 seconds had they made water. But as it was otherwise, no water and no time was the decision of the judges. To the credit of the W. S. Jacksons we will say that they made a run they need not be ashamed of.

At the conclusion of this race the marshal announced that a recess would be taken until 2 p. m., when the J. B. Orman hose, of South Pueblo, the next team on the list, would have the track.

## J. B. ORMAN HOSE.

Long before two o'clock, the time set for the continuance of the runs on the wet test, the crowd again commenced to assemble and by two o'clock fully 3,000 people had gathered in the vicinity of the track. The Orman team appeared promptly on the track and named the following men as their entries:

- D. M. Kelly, Captain.  
Henry Jackson, E. Miner.  
Lew Hanna, E. Hyde.  
J. H. Kelly, G. W. Evans.  
A. J. Ashew, John Mohler.  
Rube Gutcheil, S. W. Woodruff.

Their team presented a fine appearance and bets were made freely that they would make the best time. No better start was made during the day than that made by the Ormans. Down the track they came with every man in his place and the leaders pulling out for dear life. D. M. Kelly, the captain of the team, manipulated the hydrant in the best manner possible and but little time was lost in getting water to the nozzle. Those who saw the water passing through the hose were open in their declarations that it would drown out the pipeman but such was not the case for the stream of water shot high into the air; time 36 1/4, the best record yet made by one and three-quarter seconds. The Ormans were jubilant over their success and bet freely that the time would not be beaten.

## BLACK HAWK HOSE.

Next in order came the Black Hawk hose, the representatives from northern Colorado, outside of Denver. The following named men composed their team:

- W. C. Purple, Captain.  
W. T. Swan, John McAllister.  
W. A. Smith, L. C. Johnson.  
Larry Maroney, E. S. Grout.  
Jno Winda, Louis White.  
Wm. Little, Wm. Dingman.

The run made by this team was an exceptionally good one. From start to finish not a fault was noticeable, with perhaps an exception at the hydrant, when a slight delay occurred of fully a second's duration. It was the first time during the day that the pipeman had to wait for water. The time allowed them was 37 1/4.

## TABORS OF LEADVILLE.

This seemed to be one of the favorite teams entered, and their Leadville backers were ready and willing to venture money on the result of their run. As far as could be judged from the looks of their men they had a good show. They named the following men:

- Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell, W. Pollard.  
J. Camavan, B. R. Blair, Jr.  
M. W. Blake, S. S. Lane.  
W. S. Jackson, I. McKusick.  
A. B. Marshman, H. Kautzler.

From the start to the plug they made the best time of the day, 19 1/4, and also made a good connection at the hydrant but the nozzle blew off before it had been secured. They were given no water and no time.

## J. M. SIGAFUS, NO. 4.

This company has been organized but a short time, and up till within a week or so it was not the intention of the company to enter a team at the tournament. Below we give a list of the team which is composed principally of young men under 20 years of age:

- Mannie Barnes, Captain.  
E. Sommers, L. Vella.  
D. Brinkerhoff, Roy Morton.  
R. Schlan, Bert Storrs.  
Bur. Johnson, R. Coulson.  
F. E. Johnson, Robert Martin.

Although they did not enter with the expectation of winning a prize, it was confidently expected that they would make a good attempt. The spectators seemed to take no little interest in the result of their trial. It was, to say the least, somewhat of a surprise when they came down the track and secured good water in 37 1/4 seconds, the second best time so far made. The boys were cheered heartily when the time made by them was made known by the judges.

## MATT FRANCE NO. 1.

No little anxiety was felt on the part of the Colorado Springs people on the result of this trial. It was generally conceded that they would show one of the best efforts yet made. They named the following men:

- Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kitner, Wm. Jenkins.  
Deck Russell, Mr. Kinsey.  
Tim Clifford, George Millard.  
J. V. Guthrie, Wm. Saxon.  
Frank Plummer, Jack Piercey.

As it was they had 36 1/4 to beat, this time being made by the J. B. Ormans, in order to carry off first money. From the start the boys led out in earnest, the men pulling well together. The run to the plug was full as fast as any theretofore made, and had it not been for a disastrous delay at the hydrant, whereby two good seconds were lost, the team would have stood a good chance to beat the time made by the Pueblo team. The time given them by the judges was 38 seconds.

## HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.

The contest had now simmered down to two companies, the Humphreys, of Leadville, and the McAnlays, of Silver Cliff. Both were acknowledged to be sufficiently well trained to beat any time that had yet been made. Leadville men outside of the Humphrey team were willing to venture their all that the Humphreys had the best show for the championship. At the same time the Pueblo boys were betting heavily that the

time made by the Orman team would not be beaten. The Humphreys entered the following named men:

- W. A. Allen, Captain.  
Tom Tibbits, John Scott.  
Frank Hunter, Camp Dodge.  
W. Clark, Louis Schoes.  
W. Haynor, Tim Collins.  
Matt Medill, James Conolly.

No such time as that made by the Humphreys was previously witnessed during the day, and when the team passed the grand stand the cheers were almost deafening. It was known by all that the best time was theirs if they succeeded in getting water. No detention occurred at either the plug or the pipe, and when it was noticed that the Humphreys had secured water, a shout, louder than any yet sounded, went up from the vast concourse of people present. Louder still was the applause when the judges announced that they had made it in 35 1/4.

## MCANLAYS OF SILVER CLIFF.

This was the last company to run, and they had the advantage of all previous records to run against. It was deemed almost impossible for them to beat the record of 35 1/4 just made by the Leadville team. But even this good record did not in the least discourage the Silver Cliff runners. They as much as said just before leaving the judges' stand for the starting point that they came to carry off the belt. The excitement was at this stage of the contest rather intense, and the spectators rushed upon the track despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. After the McAnlay team had taken their positions at the starting point and the track had been successfully cleared the crowd surged to and fro against the ropes threatening at every moment to break upon the track. "They have started" were the words that passed along the line. "Yes, and they make time, too," was whispered from mouth to mouth. Faster and faster they came amid the cheers of the crowd. Instead of slacking their pace in the least after leaving the plug they rather increased it, making the prettiest connection ever seen in the wet hose test, and getting water in what was known by all to be better time than that made by the Humphreys of Leadville. After some little delay the judges announced the time as 34 1/4. It would be impossible to picture the sight upon the track when this time was declared, hats were thrown into the air and the members of the winning team were fairly lifted from the track in the wild excitement which prevailed. Thirty-four and a quarter seconds beats by one second the best time on record, and the Silver Cliffs are fairly entitled to the championship belt and all other prizes won by them.

Below we publish the names of the lucky team:

- W. H. McCoy, Captain.  
E. C. Watson, H. A. Dixon.  
E. E. Evans, F. L. Bishop.  
C. W. Walters, D. M. Humman.  
J. H. Kamsler, J. Sehlund.  
J. G. Reisig, F. D. Miller.

## HOOK STRAIGHTWAY.

At the conclusion of the hose test Chief Pixley announced that the 600 feet straightway race in which but two companies, the Hooks No. 2 of Denver and Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs, would conclude the day's races. Hook 2, of Denver, were the first to take the track. This, like the hook and ladder race of the morning, was conceded to Hooks 2, of Denver. The Denver boys were anxious to make good time and they did so, crossing the line in 24 seconds.

The Colorado Springs hooks followed, although they protested against running on the ground that they had been on the police force all day and were not prepared to run. They however took the track and made an excellent run. Time, 27 1/4.

This race closed the day's programme.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon:

First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runners, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and officer to be in charge with hose reel, carrying 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Coupling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire department.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Captain Smith says our track is the best in the state.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest of those "it might have been."

The banks were closed yesterday and many business houses also.

The Opera House gives a vent for the high pressure enthusiasm.

H. Meyer, of the Trinidad Times, is a member of the Trinidad team.

Chief Pixley is always efficient and is giving good satisfaction to all.

Edom's automatic signal was used on the track yesterday with great success.

Unless the conditions are changed the Manitou free-for-all prizes will not be contended for.

Dry tests innumerable were made yesterday, though wet tests were the order of the day.

George Wevel, of the J. B. Orman Hose Co., wants to walk for 12 or 24 hours, go-as-you-please for \$100 or \$500.

Hon. E. B. Sleeth, president of the board of control, is the only charter member left of Denver Hooks No. 2.

It should not be considered a slur on this temperance city that some of the hose companies could not even get water.

Mr. Peter Becker, of Leadville, was yesterday morning chosen by the Leadville department to act as their judge at the tournament.

Several of the Leadville aldermen stopped over here on their way from Durango, yesterday, and were in attendance at the tournament during the afternoon.

## Return of Durango Excursionists.

Yesterday noon our Durango excursionists returned after an absence of six days. The party consisted of Mayor France, Aldermen Wilson, Johnson and Brown, Marshal Beall, City Attorney Campbell and Abe Roberts. The party, notwithstanding the delays caused by washouts, had a very pleasant time. We have already given an account of their trip and will not repeat it. The following resolutions were passed by the excursionists on the road between Pueblo and this city:

WHEREAS, We are about to separate at the end of a week's excursion, during which we have journeyed one thousand miles within the state, have visited its remotest parts, have viewed its grandest scenery, and examined the varied and unlimited resources of the San Juan portion of Colorado, and enjoyed the hospitality of Durango, the youngest of Colorado's sisterhood of cities; and whereas, returning to our homes we bear with fond remembrances of new acquaintances formed, and old friendships renewed, a well-founded conviction that the resources of San Juan, inexhaustible as they are varied, a belief that the entire southwest portion of the state will enjoy a future as bright with prosperity as it will be honorable to the commonwealth. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, and to General Passenger Agent F. C. Nims our acknowledgments of the courtesies which we have enjoyed. Division Superintendent L. E. Hamilton, also Conductor Greer, to the locomotive engineer and to the town of Durango our sincerest thanks for the hospitality which has found expression in a thousand ways; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate the city of Durango and the people of San Juan on the new era of prosperity on which they have entered with the advent of the railway.

R. SOPHIS, Mayor, Denver.  
MATT FRANCE, Mayor, Colo. Springs.  
D. H. DUGGAN, Mayor, Leadville,  
and aldermen of various other cities.

Another set of resolutions was proposed by a few dissatisfied Denver aldermen, criticizing Mr. F. C. Nims in not taking the train out of the division superintendent's hands, but the growlers were so few that we doubt if they are published. Our reporter lost much time in hunting up a San Juan man that wanted the capital located at Denver. They say the Springs will do. Our excursionists say that Alderman Johnson saved their lives, for he alone took a hamper of grub. Whether this was done to increase his complicity or round out his brethren time alone will tell. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegation from Colorado Springs are under great obligation to Alderman T. E. Johnson for the liberal supply of provisions furnished by him and the thanks of the entire body are hereby tendered.

MATT FRANCE, Mayor.  
ALDERMAN WILSON.  
ALDERMAN BROWN.  
ABE ROBERTS.  
JOHN CAMPBELL.  
JOHN BEALL.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Methodist church closed in Leadville on Saturday last. Bishop Wiley presided over the conference with great ability and satisfaction. The meetings were well attended by representatives of the church from all parts of the state. It will be a pleasant announcement to our readers that the Rev. W. L. Stutz has been reappointed by the conference to have charge for another year of the Methodist church in this city, where he has won the respect and good will of all denominations. The other appointments are as follows:

**SOUTHERN DISTRICT.**  
Earl Cranston, Presiding Elder.  
Denver—Lawrence-street—R. W. Manley.  
California-street—O. L. Fisher.  
St. James—B. W. Baker.  
Evans Chapel—J. F. McClelland.  
North Denver—H. C. Kling.  
Morrison—C. A. Brooks.  
Castle Rock—John Collins.  
Colorado Springs—W. L. Stutz.  
Pueblo—T. A. Uzzell.  
Canon City—E. C. Dodge.  
Roslita—C. L. Tibby.  
Silver Cliff—J. H. Merritt.  
Buena Vista—R. H. McDonald.  
Fairplay and Alma—H. S. Huston.  
Leadville—John Wilson.  
Red Cliff—T. S. L. Wallis.  
Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap—P. Smith.

Alamosa and Conejos—to be supplied.  
Ouray—L. Wright.  
Trinidad—C. L. Uzzell.  
Breckenridge—J. F. Coffman.  
Kokomo and Robinson—L. H. Beardsly.  
Alpine and St. Elmo—George B. Armstrong.  
Gunnison City—J. H. Scott.  
Gothie and Rock Creek—F. P. Cook.  
Durango and Animas—W. Osborn.  
David H. Moore to be Chancellor of the University of Denver and member of the Lawrence-street quarterly conference.

**NORTHERN DISTRICT.**  
F. C. Millington, Presiding Elder.  
Greeley Circuit to be supplied.  
Greeley—S. W. Thornton.  
Cheyenne—N. A. Chamberlain.  
Laramie—L. J. Hall.  
Rawlins—H. M. Law.  
Evanston and Rock Springs—C. W. Bremer.  
Fort Collins—S. A. Winsor.  
Fort Collins Circuit—C. H. Kayl.  
Loveland, to be supplied.  
Platteville—R. B. Dundas.  
Longmont—J. T. Masgrove.  
Boulder—W. H. Gillin.  
Eric and Leadville, to be supplied.  
Caribou—W. Wilks.  
Gold Hill Circuit, to be supplied.  
Golden—W. H. Green.  
Aravado Circuit—H. L. Beardsley.  
Wheat Ridge and Argo—E. J. Marsh.  
Black Hawk—Green.  
Central—M. Evans.  
Silver Plume—J. A. Smith.  
Bald Mountain—John Sterks.  
Georgetown—H. S. Hilton.  
Idaho Springs—J. F. White.

## Notice.

We, the undersigned, agree to close our several places of business from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th.

EDWIN F. WHEDON,  
R. B. PERRY,  
PERRY & WILSON,  
J. E. LEVY,  
F. E. DOW,  
A. SUTTON & Co.,  
D. W. ROBBINS.

Postmaster Price has received instructions to exchange mail pouches with Pueblo by night trains 3 and 4. By this arrangement we receive from and dispatch to Pueblo two mails daily. The night mail will close at 8 p. m.

Captain Jim Jones was the most popular lemonade merchant. His sweet smiles and dulcet tones captured many a nickel.

## A Half Orphan Asylum.

A movement is being made to establish in this city an asylum for half orphan and friendless children. An institution for orphans only has been recently opened at Denver under the presidency of Mrs. Gov. Evens for the state at large, but it was felt by many that a home for half orphans and friendless children was also needed in this state. Miss E. G. Hancock coming from Kansas with testimonials from Gov. St. John and Rev. Mr. Vail, well known as the former pastor of the Baptist church of this city, has been canvassing with reference to this object. At a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Monday, trustees were appointed to have charge of the undertaking, who organized by choosing Rev. Dr. Kirkwood, president; Lins Sherman, vice president; Dr. Marlow, secretary; I. Bentley, treasurer. It was voted to accept the generous offer made by Mrs. Mary Price of the use of her large house one mile south of the postoffice near the old Riggs ranch. Miss Hancock was appointed matron and authorized to canvass for means to carry forward the enterprise.

Although located in this city the asylum is to be for the benefit of the whole state. Persons knowing of half orphan and friendless children needing the aid of such a charity can report to the matron. Anyone wishing to lend a helping hand in this good work of caring for needy children may leave their offerings at the asylum or with any of its officers. A baby carriage for the benefit of a sick child already admitted, is needed. If any family has an unused one good use can be made of it by donating it for the use of the little inmates.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 8th, 1881:

Albert, B. W. 2	Jenkins, Wm.
Bailey, Annie P.	Laura, Billy
Bacon, Dr.	Lee, James
Boyd, Marion	Maddox, Samuel
Boyd, John	Mackerrill, Anna
Brant, Eugene	Waggon Thomas
Clark, Miss Rose	Osgood, Samuel
Davis, Geo. R.	Patton, Rev. J. L.
Delaney, Wilbur	Rieth, J. P.
Ford, J. H.	Rice, Miss Mary
Frank, Simon	Saunders, Mary
Givens, James	Shepherd, Lewis
Glean, Nora	Thurston, Mary Jane
Harvey, G. H.	Wagner, J. L. 2
Hayward, George	Wilson, Belle
Hinkle, William	Wilson, G. W.
Houghton, John S.	Ziehl, E.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.  
E. I. PRICE, P. M.

## An Old Settler.

From Thursday's Daily.

## STATE TOURNAMENT.

Another Good Day and Smooth Track.

Dry Test Prize Taken By the Humphreys.

Hooks 2 of Denver Win the Straightaway.

The 1000 Feet Race Declared Off,

Pendegast the Crack Runner Claiming An Unfair Start.

The second day's tournament of the Colorado State Firemen's association was fully as entertaining and successful as that of the first day. At the meeting of the board of control on the night previous it was decided to commence the order of the day at an earlier hour than on the first day in order to complete the programme, which was an exceptionally long one. The meeting of the captains' team was called at 7 o'clock, and that of the judges at 7:30 a. m. sharp, which was one hour earlier than on the first day.

Although 8 o'clock was rather an early hour for most of the people to attend all of the choice positions on the grand stand were occupied by that time. The day was as favorable as could have been desired, and the track was much faster than on the first day. This was owing to the fact that the track committee had scraped and rolled it in order to have it in as good condition as possible. Colorado Springs certainly deserves credit for the efforts that have been put forth to provide the firemen with the best track that was ever used in the state at the annual gatherings of the state association. Work was commenced upon it early in June and the committee having the matter in charge have worked persistently ever since. No time or expense was spared that could in the least add to its perfection. Not only have the officers of the state association declared it the best track ever used in the state, but all of the participating teams have made many flattering remarks concerning it.

The fast time made by the McAluys, of Silver Cliff, on Tuesday, would go to prove that the compliments paid the track committee were fully deserved. The firemen were all upon the track at an early hour and numerous bets were made on the result of the dry tests for hose companies which came first in order. The Tabors, of Denver, seemed to be the favorites, while the W. S. Jacksons and the Leadville companies were good seconds. Hunt's band discoursed music from a platform erected near the plug, and although the music rendered by them was not of the best it helped to stimulate enthusiasm and entertain the spectators. Judges Walker, Hahn, Duggan, Smyth, Moore High and Becker were on the track in good season as were also the time keepers, Messrs. Crowell, Wyman and Duggan. Although 8 o'clock was announced for the commencement of the dry test it was nearly half past nine before the first team drawn put in its appearance upon the track. The number of spectators at this time was not so large as upon the day previous and the races were rather held back on this account. In fact the grand stand did not commence to fill up until half past ten and eleven. At the meeting of the board of control on Tuesday night the following programme for the day was adopted.

ORDER OF THE DAY.  
At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon:  
First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runners, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and officer to be in charge with hose reel, carrying 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Coupling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire department.

At seven o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for the purpose of choosing positions for the dry test race which came first in order. In the draw the companies of the various departments were assigned the following positions:

No. 1. E. Jay Rice, of Trinidad.  
No. 2. Black Hawk, of Black Hawk.  
No. 3. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs.  
No. 4. Tabors, of Denver.  
No. 5. Ormans, of Pueblo.  
No. 6. McAluys of Silver Cliff.  
No. 7. Tabors, of Leadville.  
No. 8. Humphreys, of Leadville.  
No. 9. Matt France, of Colorado Springs.  
No. 10. J. M. Sigafus, of Colorado Springs.

THE DRY TEST.

First in order came the dry test, open to all hose contestants, for prizes of \$100 to the first, \$50 to the second, and \$25 to the third, all in gold.

As many of our citizens are not acquainted with the rules governing the dry test we will give them below for their edification:

RULES FOR DRY HOSE TEST.

To encourage efficiency in service, and to exemplify the work as usually performed at

national tournaments, the department announces a dry test for hose teams under the new rules herewith:

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on the score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line, all the couplings made tight—that is, with three full threads. The coupling intended for pipe may be broken by hand or with spanner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when pipeman drops his pipe into the hands of the judge. The pipe coupling shall be made with three full threads.

4. Plugmen shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipeman. The hydrant connection must show three full threads but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins; and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before, the plugman and his assistant (if there be an assistant) may commence to unreef for the plug connection.

E. JAY RICE OF TRINIDAD.

The first team to make its appearance on the track for the dry test was E. Jay Rice Hose company of Trinidad. As this team had not made any remarkable time in the wet test on the day previous it was not expected that they would better their speed much in the dry test. They however entered the same team as that named on the first day.

W. J. Champion, Captain.  
N. P. Spencer, W. H. Sturges,  
Wm. Ogilvie, E. L. Turner,  
F. P. Sturges, Will Cranston,  
C. C. Dunning, Chas. Holmes,  
Scott Night, D. W. Spencer.

From the very start the team lagged badly and it was a foregone conclusion that no very good time would be made by them. As upon the first day the Rice team was the first to run and consequently they had no time to run against. A fair connection was made at the hydrant but a slow one at the coupling, and the nozzle was placed in the judge's hand at 41 seconds.

BLACK HAWK HOSE.

The announcement was made by the marshal that teams would be given but twenty minutes between trials and this order brought the Black Hawk team promptly on the track. They entered the same team as on the first day which was as follows:

W. C. Purple, Captain.  
T. T. Swan, John McAllister,  
W. A. Smith, L. C. Johnson,  
Larry Maroney, E. S. Grout,  
Jno. Windo, Louis White,  
Wm. Little, Wm. Dingman.

The run made by them was but little better than that made by the Trinidad team which preceded them, and the time allowed them by the judges was 39 seconds. So far the time made was much below that made at the other state tournaments.

W. S. JACKSONS, COLORADO SPRINGS.  
Next in order came the W. S. Jacksons of Colorado Springs, with the same team as that entered in the wet test.

J. D. Sanford, Captain.  
E. W. D. Stovell, W. C. Donnelly,  
F. Thornell, E. S. Skinner,  
Charles Lee, O. L. Godfrey,  
E. C. Kent, Nat. Marsh,  
W. H. Harrison, H. A. Wagner.

From the speed developed by this company on Tuesday it was confidently expected that it would make a run which would rank with the best records made, if it did not carry off first money. They made what was afterward demonstrated to be the best run of the day, and dropped the coupling from the cart in just 28 seconds, but as 10 seconds was lost in breaking the coupling and attaching the pipe, the time made was 38½.

TABORS OF DENVER.

Following the W. S. Jacksons came the Denver Tabors, a team that was looked upon by many as being the favorites in this race. They named the following team:

C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson, Austin Banks,  
Henry Hodges, W. H. Hawksworth,  
James Thompson, H. Friedman,  
Fred Lindquist, Albert Cleveland,  
Wm. Crowley, Wm. Campbell.

They were all known to be good runners, endowed with the best of staying qualities. Down the track they came in good style, as well as good time, and it was plainly evident that the records previously made were nowhere. The pipe was placed in the judge's hand at 36½ seconds, the best time yet made by over a second.

J. B. ORMAN, OF PUEBLO.

The Ormans, of Pueblo, came next in order with the following team:

D. M. Kelly, Captain.  
Henry Johnson, E. Miner,  
Low Hama, W. H. Hyde,  
A. H. Kelly, C. W. Evans,  
J. J. Ashew, John Mohler,  
Rule Gutcheil, S. W. Woodruff.

This team was composed of some excellent material and the general make of the men drew forth many favorable comments from the spectators. On the first day they had made a good record in the wet test, and one which for a time promised to take first money. As far as physical development was concerned there was not a team entered at the tournament which could compare with the Ormans of Pueblo. Both on the run and at the pipe they lost time, and then were awarded 41½ by the judges.

MCALUYS OF SILVER CLIFF.

Here came the champions of the day previous and as they passed the grand stand on their way to the start they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the assembled crowd. The majority of the people were almost willing to venture their last cent that Silver Cliff would again come out victorious. Captain McCoy entered the same team which made the brilliant record on Tuesday. They were as follows:

W. H. McCoy, Captain.  
E. C. Watson, H. A. Dixon,  
E. G. Evans, F. L. Bishop,  
C. W. Walters, D. M. Hinman,  
J. H. Kautler, S. Schulnd,  
J. G. Reising, F. D. Miller.

They came down the track like a whirlwind and made the necessary connections with remarkable rapidity. Time, 36½ the same as made by the Denver Tabors.

LEADVILLE TABORS.

This was another good team, from which a fast record was confidently looked for. The same team took the track at the start as was entered at the wet test, on Tuesday. It was as follows:

Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell, W. Pollard,  
J. Canavan, B. R. Blair, Jr.,  
M. W. Blake, S. S. Lane,  
W. S. Jackson, I. McKusick,  
A. B. Marshman, H. Kautler.

No finer looking or better dressed team participated in the tournament than the Leadville Tabors. As far as could be judged they made an excellent test of speed, and to many it appeared as though they had come close to records made by the Silver Cliff and Denver teams. The time allowed by the judges was 37½.

HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.

Both of the Leadville teams were among the favorites, and quite a number bet on them against the field. The team was as follows:

W. A. Allen, Captain.  
Frank Hunter, Tom Tibbits,  
W. Clark, John Scott,  
W. Haynor, Camp Dodge,  
Matt Medill, Louis Schoes,  
James Conely, Tim Collins.

It was plainly evident that Captain Allen had given some attention to the training of his men, for they came down the track well together, every man doing his share of the pulling. The plug was passed in 20, and no time was lost from there to the finish. One man uncoiled the hose and attached the pipe in better time than the other companies did it with two men. The time given them was 36½ seconds.

MATT FRANCE, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Next in rotation, according to the draw, came the Matt France team of Colorado Springs with the following named men:

Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kitter, Wm. Jenkins,  
Deck Russell, Wm. Kinsey,  
Tim Clifford, Wm. Saxon,  
Frank Plummer, Jack Piercey.

As this company had made a remarkable run to the plug in the wet test of the first day it was expected that they would show some good speed. The boys started from the scratch in good style and passed the plug in slightly over twenty seconds. From the plug on considerable time was lost, especially in making the coupling; time 39 seconds.

J. M. SIGAFUS, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Last on the programme in the dry tests came the J. M. Sigafus of Colorado Springs. This team, as we said yesterday, is composed entirely of young men under 20 years of age. In the contest for the belt the Sigafus boys surprised all by making better time than many of the older organizations. For the dry test the boys entered the following team:

Robt. Conlison, Captain.  
E. Sommers, L. Vella,  
R. Brinkerhoff, Roy Morton,  
R. Schlan, Bert Stoops,  
Bar. Johnson, Mammie Barnes,  
F. E. Johnson, Robert Martin.

From the word go they made a good run and placed the nozzle in the hand of the judge in just 37 seconds, thereby making the third best time in the dry test. This race concluded the dry test and as the time of 36½, made by the Humphreys hose of Leadville, was not beaten, they were given first money.

THE 1,000 FEET FOOT RACE.

At the conclusion of the dry hose test Chief Engineer Pixley announced that the 1,000 feet foot race would follow immediately and all teams intending to enter contestants in this race were notified to get their men in readiness. The first prize in this race was \$50 in gold, second prize \$25 in gold, third \$10 in gold. It was at first expected that there would be twelve men entered in this contest, but when time was called it was found that only the following were entered:

C. M. Pendegast, Hooks No. 2, of Denver.  
W. Purple, Black Hawk.  
H. A. Dixon, Silver Cliff.  
Austin Banks, Denver Tabors.  
Joe Parsons, Hooks No. 1.  
C. Hunter, Denver Humphreys.  
James Weaver, Ormans, of Pueblo.

The starting point for this race was in the vicinity of the court house. Several attempts were made to get off without success. It was very evident to many who witnessed the start that one or two of the professional runners were trying to control the race, for they never started unless they could get the lead. After five or six unsuccessful attempts to get off the word "go" was given and the group of six started off well together.

The favorite in the race was Pendegast of the Denver hooks, and this team and several backers bet large amounts of money that he would win, some of them even offering odds in order to get bets. The race was the most exciting feature of the whole tournament and more people witnessed it than any other race which took place. For the first part of the race Austin Banks of the Denver Tabors took the lead with Dixon of the Silver Cliffs and Purple of Black Hawk close followers. At the plug Banks was still ahead but Purple of the Black Hawks followed so close that daylight could hardly be seen between them.

"Where is Pendegast?" was the question asked all along the line when it was noticed that he was not among the leaders, and it was soon ascertained that he had dropped out not far from the start. When the group were within one hundred feet of the scratch Banks wilted and allowed both Purple and Dixon to pass him and cross the line ahead of him with Purple slightly in the lead. No sooner had the runners passed on the track than the crowd closed in upon them and the most enthusiastic excitement prevailed. The friends of Purple placed him upon their shoulders and carried him amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The friends of Dixon did likewise and for a few moments the scene was an exciting one. At the hydrant the victors were met by another crowd coming down the track from the start crying at the tops of their voices, "don't give up any money yet, the race was not a fair one." This crowd proved to be made up principally of Hooks 2 men of Denver who had bet on Pendegast

and lost. Pendegast not getting the lead of the rest when he started concluded to drop out and rely on a protest to help him out.

The scheme worked to an advantage for the race was declared off by the judges and Purple who in the opinion of nine out of ten of the spectators had fairly won the race was required to run over or lose the first money entirely. For the first time during the tournament ill feeling was witnessed on the track and the popular sentiment seemed to be with Purple. The race was announced to be run over at 6 o'clock, but Pendegast was the only man who appeared at that time to enter the contest. What will be the outcome of the race is not yet known.

FREE FOR ALL.

When the excitement caused by the foot race had somewhat subsided the announcement was made that the straightaway, free for all, for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge, would take place. In the draw for positions the Tabors, of Denver, secured first place. They made an excellent run in 23½. The Tabors, of Leadville, came next, making it in 23½, the same time granted their predecessors. After some delay the Jacksons were seen coming down the track and apparently making good time. Their efforts were greeted with applause, and apparently were favorites. Half way down the line Pitts pulled out and the remainder crossed the finish in good order: time 23½. Just as the carriage rolled over the finish, Godfrey fell and was run over, but not seriously hurt.

Next in order was the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver. This run was made in magnificent form, every man doing his best. The excitement was intense, and when the time, 22½, was announced the cheering was almost deafening. The men were dressed in blue trunks and tight, and made the best run of the afternoon.

The Humphreys of Leadville ran next, and though not presenting so good an appearance as the Denver team, yet made a good show, and beat the Jacksons by a quarter of a second. Time, 23½.

The Matt France team cannot be said to have run. They had two men from the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver and ran without time being taken. In fact they seemed to have run simply for the enjoyment and did not ask to be considered competitors.

This closed the running of the hose teams. It was announced that the 1,000 foot race would be run at 6 o'clock. Meanwhile for a purse of \$15.55 the G. S. Barnes Juvenile team ran over the track amid great cheering and encouraging shouts from the spectators and made the distance in good time, but no official record was taken.

A little after six it was decided not to run the foot race, the winner of the afternoon protesting, and those offering the prize money sustaining the protest.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At 8 o'clock several taps of the fire bell was the call for a gathering of the members of the association at Armory hall to finish business left undone at the meeting on Monday night. The first in order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

President—E. K. Stinson.  
First Vice President—H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff.

Second Vice President—Chief Keuster, of Leadville.

Third Vice President—Chief Logue, of Black Hawk.

Secretary Smith and Treasurer Pixley were unanimously re-elected.

Both President Stinson and Captain Smith acknowledged the honor conferred upon them in their reelection with brief speeches. The next question of interest which came before the meeting was the selection of a city for next year's tournament. C. G. Davis, of the Leadville Chronicle, arose and urged the appointment of Leadville, and H. E. Austin, the newly elected vice-president, advanced Silver Cliff as a candidate. A formal vote was taken which resulted in Silver Cliff securing it by a vote of 13 to 8.

Remarks on volunteer departments were then made by H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff, Mr. Wyman, of Leadville and Chief Pixley, of Colorado Springs. At the conclusion of these remarks the prizes were awarded to the winning teams, following which Major McAllister in behalf of the Colorado Springs department kindly thanked the visitors for their attendance and gentlemanly action while here.

RESOLUTION.

To the Citizens of Colorado Springs and the Fire Companies:

In behalf of the E. J. Rice Hose company of Trinidad, we wish to return our sincere thanks for the favors shown us and the kind and courteous manner in which we have been treated during our stay in your city and hope to be able at some future date to return the compliment. Respectfully,

W. J. CHAMPION,  
W. H. STURGES,  
E. L. TURNER.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

At 9 o'clock this morning the consolation race in which the Denver Tabors, Leadville Tabors and W. S. Jacksons will compete for a trumpet offered by the Manitou hose company. All three of the teams entered are good ones and an exciting race is looked for.

Several hundred people gathered at the D. & R. G. ball grounds, on North Weber street yesterday afternoon to witness the game of ball between a picked nine of Leadville and the Denver & R. Grande club. The game was to have been called at half-past two, but it was ten minutes of three before it commenced. Harry Wagner was chosen umpire, and the Leadville boys were first to bat. It was evident to all at the very start that the Leadville men were not heavy enough for the D. & R. G. boys. At the end of the third inning the game was called on account of rain, with the score standing nine to nothing in favor of the D. & R. G. club.

Yesterday's rain rather flooded the track at the Pike's Peak Driving park, so much so that the managers wish us to announce that there will be no races there to-morrow.

## CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

## PARRISH'S ADDITION.

## GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## Ranches, Ranches.

## COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In a part's of Apply to

## M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

10 14 11

## OUT WEST

Pueblo says there is no cholera there.

The mercury ranged at 87° in Fairplay last week.

The Democratic Eye, of Greeley, has discontinued publication.

Denver is said to have never been hotter nor healthier than at present.

The indebtedness of Conejos county is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

A terrific hail storm visited Longmont on July 24th which had not been equalled for years.

The Gila river, of Arizona, near Phoenix has been gradually rising during the past week and has become impassable.

The mines of Fall River, in Clear Creek county, look brighter every day. Several good properties have been partly developed, and now only require the aid of capitalists.

There are lively times at the parks. The stage from Longmont is filled with passengers on every trip. From Estes park fishing parties return from a day's sport well laden with trout.

G. R. Brey, of Del Norte, who died near Alamosa, on Wednesday, week, is spoken of by the Colorado Independent as a man calculated to make many warm friends, and who had great personal popularity.

Santa Fe knows now how much the people of that city depend upon the new postal advantages which they have enjoyed, since the railroads reached there. It has been customary to have regular mails in place of the old once a week delivery, and when the recent washouts occurred and the letters were delayed a few days it was realized that the old days were very hard.

There is some anxiety felt by the officers of the A. T. & S. F. road, they having been informed that an organized band of masked men propose wrecking and robbing the Santa Fe trains. The story is told that on Sunday last Conductor Deetz was informed by a telegram received at Blackwell, that a party of armed and masked men were in hiding at Caddo and proposed attacking his train. Extra guards were appointed for the mail and freight cars, and the passengers were warned to be prepared for any emergencies. There was however, no attack made, the robbers probably learning of the precautions.

## Meteorological Report.

Sergeant O'Keefe sends us the meteorological report taken on Pikes Peak for the month ending July 31st, which is as follows:

Mean barometer 30, 29.9 inches.

Highest barometer, 30, 46.5 inches, July 16th and 18th.

Lowest barometer, 30, 17.5 inches, July 9th and 13th.

Monthly ranges of barometer, 0.290 inches.

Highest temperature, 62° on July 14th and 15th.

Lowest temperature, 30° on July 25th.

Monthly range of temperature, 32°.

Greatest daily range of temperature 27° on July 14th.

Least daily range of temperature 6° on July 5th.

Total rainfall or drifted snow, 6.55 inches.

Depth of unmelting snow lying on ground at end of month, none.

Prevailing winds, S. W.

Total movement of wind, 6,884 miles.

Maximum velocity of wind and direction, 40 miles, at 3 a. m. June 10, wind, S. W.

Number of foggy days, none.

Number of clear days on which rain or snow fell, 5.

Number of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 8.

Number of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 1.

Number of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

Number of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 9.

Number of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

Total number of days on which rain or snow fell, 16.

Total number of days on which no rain or snow fell, 15.

Dates of auroras, none.

Dates of solar halos, none.

Dates of lunar halos, none.

Dates of frost, none.

J. T. O'KEEFE.

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

## A SOLUTION.

Remarkable Discovery at the Lone Star Ranch.

Our special correspondent at the Lone Star ranch, Mr. W. W. Cook, sends us the following solution of the coyote story contributed by him to the columns of the GAZETTE some weeks ago:

Many of your readers were no doubt puzzled to decide how the coyote mentioned in my last letter to the GAZETTE was able to remove the skin from the dead wether. I had studied over the question considerably myself before chance presented me with the solution.

Happening to pass through the corral this morning my suspicions were aroused by an unusual appearance in one corner. Procuring a spade after a few moments work I succeeded in unearthing the following articles: An

Indian stone knife, (keenly sharpened), a skeleton key, a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, a dark lantern and a rope ladder. This last article is most ingeniously constructed. It is about six feet long, the ropes being made of the closely braided fibres of the soap weed, *yucca angustifolia*, and the cross pieces, ten and a half inches long of the branches of the wild plum. One end is provided with hooks fashioned out of sheeps' bones, for attachment to the upper board of the corral.

By means of this primitive construction the wily beast was enabled to scale the corral fence with his prey at any hour of the night, and I have not the least doubt but that his confederates were waiting outside with a wheelbarrow to carry it away. I am well aware that many people will doubt the truth of this story, and in order to prove that what I say is strictly so, I have made arrangements for the exhibition of these articles together with the stuffed skin of the coyote, on next Wednesday, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., at the northeast corner of Nevada and Cascade avenues in Colorado Springs.

Prof. Charles T. Harris, a graduate of Yale, and a brother of Mr. W. T. Harris, superintendent of the St. Louis schools, has been appointed by our school board as superintendent of our public school in place of Prof. Parker, who resigned. Mr. Harris is well known throughout the state, especially in Denver, where he taught in the high school for two years.

President Stinson, of the State Fireman's association, returned to Denver on the morning express yesterday. He was very much pleased over the satisfactory manner in which the tournament had been conducted.

## DIED.

DIED.—August 10th, 1881, at Colorado City, Martin Speck, age 31 years. Funeral to-day at half past two o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

COLBURN.—On Saturday evening August 6th, 1881, Roy, youngest son of Judge E. A. and M. C. Colburn, aged 2 years 11 months. The funeral was on Monday morning, August 8th, 1881.

## COLORADO COLLEGE

## Assay Department

Is prepared to do all assays in the best manner and on short notice.

## All Work Guaranteed Correct.





## THE PRESIDENT.

## Attending Surgeons in High Glee Yesterday.

## They Believe He Will Steadily Improve From Now On.

## New York Papers Still Doubting, and the Temperature Still High.

## THE BEST DAY.

NEW YORK, August 11.—A private telegram from the president's bedside states that Doctor Bliss declared the president is better to-day than he has been on any day since the shooting.

## AN ENCOURAGING REPORT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—In the assembly of surgeons this morning at the White house, the feeling may be described as one of glee. They feel absolute certainty that every gain of the president hereafter will be firmly held. When the morning dressing was made to-day, it was found that the drainage had been perfect. During the night all pus had come away. This left the edges and walls of the wound collapsed and afforded an opportunity for healing, which did not exist previous to the recent incision. The surgeons now look for a speedy abatement of the afternoon fevers and expect they will disappear entirely before this time next week. It is safe to say at this hour that not since the president was prostrated has there been among those competent to know, so great confidence in his speedy convalescence. It is believed that several officials acts will be performed by him in the next few days. There is in the flat one pardon which justice demands and an appointment in the navy department.

## THE HERALD CRITICISMS.

The Herald's Washington special says: Dr. Agnew says the president is not out of danger, but I believe he will recover. Hamilton says: "I shall continue to have faith in his recovery until all the evidences are against hope." Bliss says: "I have never doubted for a moment that he would get well, and that confidence increases every day." Doctors Reyburn, Barnes and Woodward concur with Bliss. The secretary of the navy to-day said: "I believe, and so do all the members of the cabinet, with implicit trust that the president will recover, not to-morrow or next week, but in nature's own time."

The signing of extradition papers in the case of the alleged Canadian forger, Fitch, was the first official act performed by the president since he received his wound. It is understood that the president will hereafter affix his signature to all documents requiring immediate attention, so that the head of the nation may be said to be practically at his post.

The Herald finds fault with the management of the case. It says the very weak and debilitated condition of the patient is an unfavorable sign. The attending physicians predicted that such symptoms might be expected for two or three days after the operation, but why not state the last seven days have been as bad as the first or the second weeks, and that three weeks intervened before these unfavorable conditions were renewed and the president's improvement was said to be as marked and satisfactory as it had been at any time since he was wounded.

## UNFAVORABLE COMMENTS.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Times says the condition of the president continues to create uneasiness in spite of the declarations of the attending physicians, that symptoms in his case are entirely satisfactory. There is much reason for disquiet over the slow recovery of the president that the copious discharge from the wound, however salutary from the surgeons' point of view, is nevertheless a constant drain on the patient, and the waste of pus established must be steadily repaired to afford any prospect of recovery. There is no evidence whatever that either the discharge from the wound or the incisions which have been found necessary to facilitate that discharge have made any fatal inroads on the president's strength.

## SECRETARY KIRKWOOD CONFIDENT.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Secretary Kirkwood returned from White Sulphur Springs last night, and was present at the interview to-day in excellent health and feeling very cheerful in anticipation of the president's recovery.

## AFTERNOON BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11.—After the noon bulletin was issued, the president's condition then reported continued until 4 p. m., when the commencement of the afternoon fever was reported in a degree. It did not differ materially from that of yesterday. His pulse is 108, temperature 101.8, respiration 19. (Signed)

D. W. BLISS,  
J. K. BARNES,  
J. J. WOODWARD,  
ROBT REYBURN,

## BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 11, 4:30 p. m.—The improvement in the president's condition which became apparent yesterday continues. All pus secreted by the wound is now discharged spontaneously every day. The fact that the quantity is not so large as heretofore does not indicate that any is retained but is rather an evidence that the suppurating surface is decreasing in extent, or in other words that the process of granulation and healing is going on favorably in the deeper parts of the wound. The surgeons express the opinion that this is the best day the president has had since the middle of last week or since the beginning of the febrile disturbance which led to the operation Monday. The patient had between 10 and 11 this morning a breakfast consisting of broiled chicken, a piece of toast with beef juice, and a cup of tea. In addition to this he has taken at intervals during the day milk, meat extract, and other nourishment, and solid and liquid food. He has been free from fever throughout the day, and his pulse has ranged from 100 at the morning examination to 104 at the present hour.

## UNOFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11:30 p. m.—Although the president's pulse and temperature are not as low to-night as had been hoped the surgeons report he has had a good day, and better than any previous day this week, and that his appearance and general condition are improved. He has taken since the forenoon nearly two pounds of solid food, and although his pulse still indicates a weakness he seems stronger than yesterday.

## NEW MEXICO.

## A Band of Indians Attack a Gang of Laborers—An Important Party Inspecting the Territory.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican's special from Rincon, N. M., dated last night says that a party of a dozen Indians surrounded and fired into a gang of the section men working six miles south of here on the El Paso branch about 2 p. m. to-day. There were a dozen shots fired, but fortunately none of the men were injured. After jumping into a deep gully which screened them from the Indians they hurried here to report. A company of soldiers under Lieutenant McGinnis, of the 15th Infantry, who are encamped near here, have gone in pursuit of the reds. One of the section gang had gone further down the track before the Indians were seen, and it is not known whether he had escaped or not.

On the night of the 8th a party of Indians ran off with eight head of horses from Lynch's ranch, twelve miles from this place. Mr. Lynch, with seven soldiers and ten Mexicans, are still in pursuit.

The New Mexican also says that a commission, composed of General Thomas W. Conway, of New York, who was formerly superintendent of public instruction in Louisiana, Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., and Prof. Thomas Robinson, both of the latter of Howard University, Washington, D. C., arrived here from the east a few days ago, with a view to making an examination of a tract of land of several million acres in the eastern part of New Mexico to determine the fitness of that region for a colonization of many thousands of people who are desirous of making the territory their future home, have started for their destination in this territory. These gentlemen have been accredited from Washington, and bear letters from General Sherman, Secretary Kirkwood and others in high authority. In pursuance of orders from General Pope, of the department of the Missouri, General Hatch has given them all necessary military protection while on their important business.

## THE APACHES.

## Again on the War Path.—They Burn the Town of El Rita—Stirring Times Expected.

SANTA FE, August 11.—The New Mexican special from Albuquerque dated last night says: The Apache hostilities this afternoon burned the town of Hostia, ten miles from El Rita on the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, killing five or six Mexicans. They are now killing and burning along their route of march. It is the Nana band of Apaches.

El Rita is seventy miles west of this city, on the Atlantic and Pacific road. When the news was wired to this city Superintendent F. W. Smith and the officers of the road armed a party of men and sent them to the scene of the outrage and murders, and at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning Superintendent Smith and other officers will go out on a special train, taking out other armed men and provisions. Stirring times are expected on the line of the A. & P. railway to-morrow. Another party of twenty-five armed men headed by Sheriff Perfecto Armijo left here at ten o'clock to-night for the scene of the disturbance.

## Recent Floods.

DENVER, Col., August 11.—Another water spout occurred about five o'clock last evening on the Colorado Central, four miles west of Golden. Five or six bad washouts extending about a mile and a half, were the result. A hundred men are at work and hope to have the road clear to-night. No narrow gauge trains are running beyond Golden to-day, but probably will be running to Central to-morrow.

The damage between Forks of the Creek and Idaho will be repaired to-morrow or next day.

## AN ACTOR WHIPPED.

## An Actor of St. Louis Causes a Social Scandal.

ST. LOUIS, August 11.—John Ambeg, one of the chief actors in Ford's comedy opera company, was whipped and shamefully beaten last night by a brother of Miss Nellie Hazeltine, who was once engaged to Samuel J. Tilden, according to the gossips, and by a friend of Hazeltine's named Fred Paramount, stated to be the betrothed. The cause, as given by Hazeltine, is that Ambeg had been boasting about the city of having been made love to by the belle of St. Louis, whereas Miss Nellie's maid had been writing him billet doux under her name. Ambeg was severely injured and he had a right to boast of his good fortune. Miss Hazeltine has been taken to White Sulphur Springs by her mother, and there is much gossip in the city.

## THE CATTLE COMMISSION.

## Various Interesting Subjects Discussed.

SARATOGA, August 11.—The cattle commission devoted to-day's session to the discussion and preparing of quarantine regulations for cattle imported from Europe, also the regulations for the disinfection cars to be used in the export cattle traffic. The unwarranted discrimination on the part of the Canadian government against American cattle was also considered and Mr. Hinge read a paper upon the contagious disease now prevailing in Nova Scotia. All communications referring to the business of the commission must be sent to the secretary at Chicago. They decided to make a searching investigation at western centres of cattle trade to ascertain to a certainty that those points are free from infection.

## Not Ended.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The Post says: Evidently the railroad war is not nearly ended. Vanderbilt is reported firm, and refusing to make any agreement which does not put New York on the same footing as Philadelphia and Baltimore. He will not agree to less freight rates thither than to New York from Chicago.

## FOREIGN FACTS.

## Switzerland Sorely in Need of Rain.

## The Drain on the Bank of England Not Alarming to Directors.

## THE DRAIN ON ENGLAND.

LONDON, August 11.—The Times says: "We believe Italy obtained elsewhere the amount of withdrawals of gold from the bank of England on the Italian account. The bullion drain to America may begin at any moment, but at present in spite of the withdrawal of bullion from the bank on Tuesday for America, it cannot be said that any drain has set in. The bank directors will no doubt prepare to raise the rate of discount quickly on the least sign of a drain to America or elsewhere, but with the cessation of the Italian demand there appears for the present to be no necessity of any action, at least in advance of the open market."

## A DROUGHT IN SWITZERLAND.

GENEVA, August 11.—Switzerland is beginning to suffer seriously from the drought which, except for a few showers, has lasted two months. The grass is burned and there is no chance of making the usual second hay crop. There is a great scarcity of water, even in the most parts of the country. In the mountain pastures, in several cantons and in Savoy, beasts are perishing for lack of water and from the heat. Whole herds have perished in the canton of Schwyz, in the Valais Alps and in the valleys of the Jura. If the drought continues a week or two longer it will go far to neutralize the effect of the excellent grain crops and vintage, which bids fair to be one of the most abundant on record.

## PERUVIAN AFFAIRS.

From Peru it is reported that an important portion of forces of the provisional government went over to Montanos with their arms, etc. It is a severe blow for the country. Montanos is said to be in force in the neighborhood of Lima and threatening the capital itself.

## HAYANA'S DEATH RATE.

HAYANA, August 11.—During July there were ninety-eight deaths from yellow fever, and during the week ending August 5th, thirty-six, with two hundred cases in the city. During June two hundred and thirty-five deaths from yellow fever took place at Vera Cruz.

## Sallybury's Whip.

LONDON, August 11.—Sallybury has issued a whip to the conservatives here inviting them to be ready to consider the land bill as amended by the house of commons.

## An International Congress.

LONDON, August 11.—The association for the reform and codification of international law held a congress at Cologne beginning the 10th instant. Delegates are expected from Germany, Austria, England, United States, France, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland and Italy.

## Counterfeiters Discovered.

ROME, August 11.—The police at Rome discovered that a gang of forgers was employed in coining English sovereigns and twenty five pieces. The forgers were preparing to supply these coins and to throw them on the market as soon as gold currency was fairly started.

## PANAMA.

## Gossip From the Isthmus—Yellow Fever in Operation—Peruvian Politics.

PANAMA, August 11.—The Star and Herald advises the Isthmian canal company to go to the United States for the machinery, tools, etc., needed for the construction of the canal. There is much sickness among the workmen and the same paper suggests an improved hospital service. There have been many deaths from yellow fever the past fortnight in Colombia. Etienne, sub-director and next in office to DeLesseps of the canal company, died from it on the 25th ultimo at Aspinwall. Sandegies fell a victim and twenty-one died. Seimberoski, chief of the brigade, and many other members of the Canal company perished from fever through Colombia.

## A Rumor Denied.

LONDON, August 11.—A correspondent of the Daily News, at Neisbed, telegraphs under date of August 9th, as follows: "I have arrived here after a week's march from Merv. Previous to my departure a council was held of the entire body of Turk chiefs. They desire that we absolutely deny the rumor of negotiations on their part with Russia, and also the presence of three Merv elders at St. Petersburg. Persia seems very anxious to secure the alliance of Merv, but it is strongly objected to."

## Persuading the Jews.

BERLIN, August 11.—The government has taken the necessary measures to protect the Jews in Pomerania and West Prussia. However, the troubles will not soon be stopped as in those districts a strong hatred against the Jews invades the whole population.

## Discussing the Land Bill.

LONDON, August 11.—In the house of commons a division was taken on the question in the house agreement. The question was the amendment in the clause on the land bill introduced in the house of lords striking out the words "granting power to the land court to render a verdict in any lease obtained by the landlord by threat or extortion" and was carried 47 to 113. The amendment of the house of lords to strike out the proviso to the effect that the land court may stay proceedings for debt when tenant has applied for fixing judicial rent. Rejected 225 to 113.

## His Future Residence.

NEW YORK, August 11.—General Grant has bought for \$95,000 a large handsome house on the north side of East 66th street, between 5th and Madison avenues. He proposes to live here.

## The Virginia Convention.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 11.—The convention adjourned at 2 a. m. sine die, having endorsed the regular readjuster platform. The straight-out convention reassembled at 9 o'clock to-day. The platform was read after much discussion and the debt plank was adopted.

## An Ex-Confederate Renmin.

GALVESTON, Texas, August 11.—A reunion of ex-confederates living in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas is being held in Dallas. A procession, headed by the local military, fire department and brass bands, took place yesterday. Speeches were made.

## The American Bankers.

NIAGARA FALLS, August 11.—In the American bankers' association to-day the chairman, Thomas Henry, made a humorous

speech. The secretary of the association read a paper on government finances by Secretary Windom. It deals with the reduction of the debt on refunding at three and one-half per cent. George S. Cook, president of the executive council, read an address on "What shall be currency of the future." Ex-comptroller of the currency, Knox, was received with applause and read an exhaustive address on the banking and currency of the day.

Among the papers read were several by Secretary Randolph, A. H. Rucker, of Missouri, L. J. Gage, Wm. A. Camp, B. C. Wright, of San Francisco, Cal. All were referred and ordered printed. Adjourned.

## A Wife Murderer.

EAST DEDHAM, Mass., August 11.—John Gattale, a laborer, was arrested for clubbing his wife to death. The wall and ceiling of the room was bespattered with blood, while the victim, with head smashed, lay in a pool, which had soaked through the bedding to the floor.

## TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Chicago nine beat the Detroitis yesterday 17 to 0.

Maud S beat her record yesterday at Rochester. Time, 2:10 1/4.

The Vienna crew won the race at Vienna yesterday, beating the Cornell crew.

Rev. John Hill Burton, of London, the historian and biographer, is dead.

Hanlan, of Toronto, the oarsman, will accept the challenge of Ross, another rower.

The Perry house, of Trenton, N. J., was burned yesterday. Loss, \$30,000, and the boarders lose a considerable amount.

George B. Allen, who was injured by the explosion of gas while dipping paint from the barrel at the water works at Denver recently, died yesterday.

Cherry Creek is on a small boom, caused by last night's rain. The rain began to fall at 4 o'clock at Denver yesterday, and continued incessantly until half-past 12. In consequence the streets are in a bad condition.

The Leadville smelters continue to make extensive additions to their works, and the smelting facilities are being greatly increased. Furnaces are used which are two and three times as large as the old ones. All the latest improvements known are being introduced, and some furnaces are not out for a year at a time. The prices charged for treatment are more favorable to the miner now than they have been for a long time past, and every one seems well satisfied with the existing state of affairs. All told, there are now twenty-one furnaces in blast, as follows: Grant smelting company, six furnaces, daily capacity 150 tons of ore; La Plata, five furnaces, 115 tons capacity; Billing and Eiler, three furnaces, 105 tons capacity; and Cummings and Finn, four furnaces, 120 tons capacity. According to this, there are now being treated in this camp, every twenty-four hours, 610 tons of ore by the smelting process. The bullion yield from these furnaces is nearly one hundred tons per day, showing that the ore does not run as high in lead as formerly. The average assay value of the bullion produced during July was about 150 ounces of silver to the ton.

Joshua Hill, general agent of the American exchange, in Europe, was a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel on Wednesday. He is making a general tour of Colorado, partly on business and partly on pleasure. The success of the American exchange since its establishment is indeed remarkable, and this success is to a great extent due to the untiring services of Mr. Henry P. Gillig, its general manager. Mr. Hill is thinking of establishing a Colorado branch of the exchange in Denver for the information of Colorado people who contemplate a European journey. The general object of this American exchange is to advance and protect American interests in Europe. It also aids and protects American travel in Europe through the extension of financial facilities to travelers and rendering other necessary services. The principal office of the company is located on the Strand in London, directly opposite the Charing Cross hotel, where over 600 American papers are kept on file. Should an agency be established at Denver, Colorado will be entitled to the appointment of a director in the exchange.

A recapitulation of the irrigable area of Colorado shows 1,183,360 acres in the valley of the South Platte and its tributaries; 1,904,640 acres on the eastern slope, watered by the Arkansas and its tributaries; 537,360 in the San Luis Valley, watered by the Rio Grande and its branches; 250,880 acres in the valley of San Juan; 849,280 acres in the river slope, supplied with moisture from Grand river; 111,360 acres on White river and one branch; and 240,160 acres on the Yampah, making a grand total of 5,000,000 acres, capable of cultivation, with only 90,000 acres submitted to the plow. Surely Colorado has agricultural possibilities which promise remarkably well.—[San Juan Prospector.]

The Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon promises to be liberally patronized. The committee in charge will serve sandwiches, etc., to those not prepared to take lunches with them.

The Hazel Kirke company went north on the early train yesterday and opened a three nights engagement at the Sixteenth street theatre, Denver.

Everlth & Taylor's herd of horned toads was the source of much amusement to the strangers who visited the city during the past week.

Miss Anna Eva Fay will give an entertainment, consisting of spiritualistic manifestations, in the Opera House on Sunday night.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company, with Charles Bishop in the title role, will be the coming attraction at the Opera House.

There will be an excursion from Leadville to Manitou next Sunday, August 14th. The fare for the round trip will be 85.

Most of the firemen who have been in attendance at the state tournament, left for their homes yesterday.

Another blacksmith shop is being erected on West Huerfano street, near the corner of Cascade avenue.

The Monument was on a boom last night, for the first time this season.

## THE LAST DAY.

## Satisfactory Conclusion of the State Tournament.

## The Manitou Prize Won by the J. M. Sigafus Team.

The annual tournament of the Colorado State Fireman's association was terminated in this city yesterday by the free for all plug race for the silver trumpet given by the Manitou hose company and \$50 in gold given by the citizens of Colorado Springs. Only three teams entered in this contest the E. Jay Rice of Trinidad, the W. S. Jackson and J. M. Sigafus teams of this city. The Hooks No. 2 team of Denver wished also to enter but they were barred on the ground of their not being a hose team. When the Manitou people gave the trumpet it was prescribed that the race was to be a free for all plug race, open to hose companies.

The Trinidad team was first to run. A good connection was made at the hydrant and the pipeman had to wait for water. Time 41 seconds. Following the Rice team came the W. S. Jacksons who made a good speed run, although some of their best men were not on the team. An excellent connection was made at the plug, but owing to some unaccountable reason the water was slow and came through the nozzle in 39 1/2 seconds.

The last to appear upon the track for the contest was the J. M. Sigafus team. These boys had in their previous runs surprised the spectators by making some fast spurts, and although it was not expected that they would win the prize it was the opinion of many that they would show some good speed. They came down the track in good style and pulling well together. As for the plug and pipe connection no prettier one has been seen during the tournament. When the time, 38 1/2 seconds, was announced by the judges, cheer after cheer went up from all sides and the boys were made the recipients of many complimentary congratulations. The prize was theirs and Captain Smith, the secretary of the association, made the presentation speech with a few pleasant and appropriate remarks.

The 1,000 feet foot race which had been postponed from the night previous did not come off as none of the contestants made their appearance on the track, not even Pendergast. This terminated one of the most successful and harmonious state tournaments that ever took place since the association was organized.

The only disagreeable and unsatisfactory feature of the whole tournament was the result of the 1,000 feet foot race, and had it not been for the detestable efforts on the part of Pendergast, the professional runner, to control the race, this too would have terminated harmoniously. Hooks No. 2, of Denver, were in sympathy with Pendergast, and in their ungentlemanly efforts to advance his interests they brought upon themselves the disrespect and condemnation of our best citizens. Not only did the members of this company act ungentlemanly on the track at the time the race occurred, but they paraded the streets with fish horns in order to express their indignation at the manner in which their man had been treated. Purple, of the Black Hawk team, is still in the city, and we understand that he will be presented with a purse of \$50, which amount rightfully belonged to him as the winner of the 1,000 feet foot race. It was the intention of the W. S. Jackson team to enter a man in the 1,000 feet foot race, but when the captain of the team learned that Pendergast was to run he abandoned the idea, knowing as he did that Pendergast would not run the race without some trickery.

In the future the association should make some provision against the entry of professional runners at the state tournaments, and thus save much of the trouble that is occasioned by such entries. Take the tournament as a whole it has been harmonious and entertaining, and our citizens seem to express entire satisfaction at the manner in which it has been conducted. All the visiting firemen with the exception of the above mentioned have shown themselves to be perfect gentlemen, and the citizens of Colorado Springs will take pleasure in entertaining them again at some future time.

Our worthy chief engineer, Mr. John Pixley, is entitled to much of the credit for making the tournament the success it has been. He has worked faithfully to bring about this end, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that his efforts have been appreciated by the visiting firemen.

## WHO WON THE PRIZES.

Below we give a summary of the prizes offered on each day of the tournament with a list of the companies winning them.

## HOOK AND LADDER TEST.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100. Hooks No. 1, Colorado Springs, second prize, \$50.

## HOSE TEST (wet).

McAulays of Silver Cliff, first prize, \$100. Humphreys of Leadville, second prize, \$50. Ormans of Pueblo, third prize, \$25.

## HOSE TEST (dry).

Humphreys of Leadville, first prize, \$100. Tabors of Denver, second prize, \$50. McAulays of Silver Cliff, third prize, \$25.

## STRAIGHTAWAY.

This race was for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge. It was won by the Hooks No. 2 of Denver.

## HOOKS STRAIGHTAWAY.

Hooks No. 2 of Denver, first prize, \$100. Hooks No. 1 Colorado Springs, \$50.

## FREE FOR ALL HOSE.

This race was for a silver trumpet offered by the Manitou Hose company, and \$50 offered by the citizens of Colorado Springs. It was won by the J. M. Sigafus Hose company, No. 4, of Colorado Springs.

## ANOTHER DELUGE.

## An Unusually Heavy Rain Storm Visited This City. The Streets Flooded and the Cellars Filled.

All yesterday afternoon there were dense banks of clouds seen hanging over Divide and the plains east of the city. They were black as midnight, and now and then were brightly illuminated with flashes of lightning and the distant peals of thunder warned all that a storm of great magnitude was gradually approaching the city.

By five o'clock the mountains were obscured, and darkness prevailed. The thunder grew louder and louder, the lightning flashed more frequent and brighter, and the first rain drops fell with heavy thud. The wind, it suddenly came sweeping through the streets and all appearances were such that the very grave apprehensions felt that a deluge similar to that which lately visited Idaho Springs was about to break over the city. The rain soon began to fall fast, and the brilliant ditches were filled to overflowing. The came a lull. Some thought that the storm was unnecessary, and that the storm would pass around us. By six o'clock, however, the thunder increased and again the rain began to fall. Now was to be experienced a storm which even the oldest inhabitant of the city would not dare to smile at. The sleet was gray and terrible. Tall trees waved their branches frantically in the air. The wind whistled and moaned around the houses, men buttoned their coats more snugly about them, the ditches became rivers, and Colorado Springs was wrapped in the terrible arms of a night storm. The rain fell in torrents. The seemed to be sheets of solid water thrown down from the heavens in quick succession. The roads were flooded, and became deep black streams. All unfortunate enough to be away from their homes were drenched in minute's time. It was impossible to move from protecting doorways without immediately having actual need of new clothes. The few teams left in the street speed made for home, and it was not long before the city was deserted by all. The wind raged the day. The people were conquered and gladly watched from a distance the raging elements. By half-past 6 the storm was its height. By this time it began to be feared that the destruction would be severe. We thought of their homes with apprehension and it seemed as though all the torrents the mountains had broken their natural barriers and were rushing into the city. Streets and walks, the ditches and open places were filled. One had no alternative in going from place to place but to wade through watery ways. There was no choice of sleeping place, and all began more anxious than ever to gaze heavenward and pray for the clouds to break. The flashes of lightning became so brilliant that when they came one involuntarily closed the eyes and waded before moving on. The thunder was heavy and long continued, with a dull heavy roar that sent the dishes rattling and called for terrified children loud screams of fright.

For more than an hour the storm raged with unabated fury, and to any town, less elevated than Colorado Springs was have been dangerous to a great extent. There was such a steady fall of water, and the wind blew it with such blinding fury again every object that it is questionable if even particle of dust or dirt remains in any neglected corner of buildings, and roof and chimney tops. It seemed as though water enough had fallen to meet the requirements of months of the driest weather. A cellar must have been well made indeed which was not a pond before 8 o'clock.

By half past eight the hardest of the rain had ceased. Those whom business called out from their temporary shelter or from their homes, caused their bodies in rubber coats or heavy ulsters and their feet in highest top boots, began gingerly to feel their way along the submerged walks. Many took to the street but even there the walking was as bad. The clouds still hung black and lowering over the city, obscuring the moon, and making the walking still more uncertain for those who had a lingering desire to keep themselves dry. Although the rain had ceased, there were still occasional heavy mottings of thunder and flashes of lightning, and five gusts of wind, making it seem as though the storm still lived to leave without giving the city greater discomfort and destruction.

At this hour it is impossible to tell how much damage has been done the city. It may be slight and yet would certainly have been had there not been such good ditches and inclines to carry the surplus water away. Reports have reached here of two bridges, between Colorado Springs and the Divide, being washed away, and it is said that all trains have been brought to a stop on the entire line.

Two freight trains and the accommodation due here at seven o'clock were stopped at the fair grounds above the city. They proceeded until the water was up to the boiler of the engine. It was well they halted as they did as a bridge was washed out just beyond them.

The Humphreys hose quartette were out serenading again last evening.

Now that the tournament is ended the avocation of the lemonade vendor is gone.

Mr. August Wehrle, the well-known pianist of Denver, is in the city on his regular visit.

Fred Heins lost a pocket-book last night containing \$30 in currency and several checks.

The complimentary dance did not take place at Saratoga hall, Manitou, yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday's rain was one of the heaviest and most refreshing that we have had in over a month.

Now that the tournament is over the excitement has subsided and our streets seem to be deserted.

## Denver's Inducement.

Santa Fe New Mexican.

Let us have the Peck recommendations.

Let us now have the Peck telegrams published.

The Herald is entirely silent about its Peck editorial. This is ominous.

The Herald has unintentionally shown that editor Hill is a very strong man.

There appears to be a growing affection for Senator Hill in the Black Hawk delegation.

John Evans' letter is likely to live in history as a masterpiece of unimpeachable logic.

The state tournaments would be relieved of a great deal of unpleasantness if professionals were kept out of all the contests.

J. J. Goldrick, of the Rocky Mountain, has been to Manitou, and gives a most enthusiastic account of this watering place.

The Leadville Herald says, "Leadville is now an open candidate for capital honors. The capital of a mountain state should be in the mountains."

Why not publish the Peck telegrams now? There are two sides to this contest. Let us hear who supported Mr. Peck and the grounds of that support.

Fifty railroad magnates met in New York yesterday trying to adjust the railroad rates and to restore the rates of grain from Chicago to New York to 20 cents.

The prohibition party in Ohio is ambitious of suppressing the manufacture of and the sale of intoxicating liquors. It even insists on an amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the entire traffic.

The shades of the immortal Lincoln have been invoked many times and for many purposes. But Governor Evans was the first to invoke them in behalf of a two-twenty-cent assessment.

Denver has counted on the vote of Leadville, but Leadville will vote for herself. This ensures another election in the fall of 1882. All Denver can do now is to strive to get one of the two cities which receive the highest vote.

It is worthy of comment that the News was the only Denver paper that published the full text of the article of the Herald attacking Senator Hill and his friends. As this was telegraphed to the News, it looks like a sort of a half breed republican-democratic attack on the party.

The News is now discussing the inside history of the House canvass for the postmaster-generalship. It intimates that only Teller and Delfond held out for him to the end. Senator Hill certainly had no other Colorado vote to favor, while Teller had Chaffee, who was a candidate for the secretaryship of the Interior.

A fight is being made by Arapahoe capitalists to reduce their assessment on money and credits. A few days will show whether they will be successful. Wolfe Londoner is making the fight for an honest assessment, and is not likely to yield. If the present assessment is retained, Arapahoe's valuation will be about \$25,000,000, or an increase of \$7,000,000.

The resolutions passed by the Denver grumblers on the excursion train from Durango are in very bad taste. They are signed by H. Y. Force, chairman, and J. McDonald, secretary. They were intended to snub Mr. Nims who did not comply with the unreasonable requests made of him. Such people ought not to be so free in accepting courtesies, if they can't appreciate reasonable kindness. Mr. Nims has the reputation of being one of the most obliging officers on the road and deserves it too.

The tournament has had a most successful meeting in this city, and all who have enjoyed the advantages we possess cannot fail to see that the capital of the state would be well located if Colorado Springs should be selected. It is of considerable importance to have the water so pure, and a city so healthy, and with the new hotel accommodations there will be little comfort that the city does not supply.

The central location is also greatly in Colorado Springs' favor. The new road through the Ute pass will bring the Gunnison country into close communication with us, and the distance to Leadville will be greatly shortened. No legislator need fear in coming here that he will not find accommodation. Building is constantly active, and the lots in the northern district of the city are rapidly being utilized. The new hotel will be not only comfortable, but commodious, and besides all these considerations, the fact that the city is one of the healthiest in the state will be no small fact in its favor.

The Denver Tribune publishes an interview with Senator Hill regarding the Peck dispatches. It simply shows that Senator Hill acted in good faith in the matter. He was induced at the suggestion of Senator Teller to pledge his support to Judge McMorris, and having given his support he was honorable enough to stick by his word. The claim that the Herald represents cannot claim this virtue. A further discussion may bring out Senator Teller's letters favoring McMorris and his dispatches favoring Peck. It may also bring out the personal pledge of Pitkin to support McMorris, and the signature of a petition asking for the appointment of Peck. Some other gentlemen are likely to be found guilty of double dealing in this contest. Honesty in political life is necessary to continuous success. A politician, to make himself strong must be true to his word. The record so far published shows that the opposition to Peck was open. Neither Senator Hill nor others who supported Judge McMorris were pretending to support Peck. Their opposition was honest, open and unimpeachable. A publication of the Peck telegrams will not show this for the supporters of Mr. Peck.

#### A GOOD SHOWING.

The Cincinnati Commercial has a long review of the achievements of Postmaster James since coming into office, and the facts presented clearly indicate that the judgment of President Garfield was not at fault when he selected a man at once so able and so honest. His record will always be a notable one, and besides having saved the government enough to almost make the postal department self-supporting he has inaugurated reforms which were sorely needed, and has made the service a credit to the country.

Mr. James came to his present responsible position well qualified to perform its duties. He was a practical man in his department and after his experience in the New York office he had that knowledge of the business of the general management which rendered him able to grasp at once its needs and to understand the requirements. He had not been in office forty-eight hours before he demonstrated to his subordinates that they now had a superior who knew what he signed, and who would not sign until he had carefully read and approved. He brought with him practical business standards by which he weighed and judged all matters brought before him. He was emphatically a man for the place, and his investigations have been conducted as fearlessly and as honestly as though the department were a private business concern of his own. Such a man will always be held in affectionate regard by those who favor pure and honest government.

Every one has heard of the Star route investigations. They have been vigorously pursued and it has been discovered that a gigantic system of public robbery existed, surpassed only in magnitude by the operations of the whisky ring. Many Star routes have already been cancelled, and some entirely suspended, with a net saving to the department of nearly \$1,400,000 since March 4th, or at the rate of \$3,000,000 per annum. Nor has this saving been to the disadvantage of any section of the country. No state has complained of any inconvenience. It is simply the saving from a hidden leak which would have drained heavily upon the postal department had it not been stopped in time by the vigilance and determination of the postmaster general.

Another instance of the ability of General James is in the recovery of mail bags lost in Canada. It was discovered that requisitions for new mail pouches were altogether more frequent than should have been the case had proper care been taken of them. Investigations disclosed the fact that hundreds of bags had been absorbed by the Dominion. They had been sent with the mail to Canada and had not been returned, with the result that new pouches were continually called for at a great additional expense to the department. This abuse has been effectually stopped and another saving has been effected.

And still, says the Commercial, the postmaster has found another abuse needing correction. It relates to the allowances granted to the different post offices. The legal provision for allowance based upon the gross receipts of postoffices has not been in all cases complied with,—with the result that some offices have been highly favored and have had greater allowances for clerk hire and other purposes than properly entitled to. It is now proposed to stop this favoritism. There is to be no partiality shown hereafter, and the saving will no doubt amount to a considerable sum.

Such great savings will result to the advantage of the people. It is not improbable that if the department becomes self-supporting the postage on all mail matter will be reduced, and the department become an honor and a source of profit to the people. It certainly seems that we have now the right man in the right place, and irrespective of party, the people will heartily approve Mr. James' measures and congratulate the president on the judgment he has shown.

#### THE EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of July 22, gives some interesting figures relating to the emigration movement in Germany. Emigration is proceeding at a rate far exceeding anything of the kind within the last ten years. It has been so serious and threatens so much for Germany that parliament in its last session discussed the fact time and again, and various measures were introduced with the hope that the great exodus might be stopped. It became a sort of nightmare to the empire, and the landed aristocracy began to feel greatly alarmed concerning themselves and their ability to find men enough to till their lands. There was not a manufacturing establishment that did not look with apprehension at the movement, and feel alarmed when they realized that it would very soon become a question where they should find their laborers.

The figures presented by the correspondent give some idea of the exodus. In the month of March last nearly five thousand Germans reached New York, and as many more left Berlin for Hamburg. In the month of May thirty-four thousand German emigrants set foot in America, and it is reckoned that from January to June of this year seventy-five thousand crossed the Atlantic. This is the largest number since 1873, and as emigration is always greater in the fall than in the spring, the total number leaving their old homes for new ones will probably be enormous. When the fact is considered that every one of these emigrants carries away a certain sum of money, one very readily can see that the millions of Germans who have gone to America during the past ten years must have taken an immense sum of capital from the fatherland. It is roughly estimated that not less than twelve millions of marks have been taken from Germany in the last ten years by those who have gone to America, and there is besides a still greater loss by the ten or twelve millions who have gone to other countries.

Emigration is not confined to any one district of the European empire. Whole families have departed from Pomerania, West Prussia, and the large cities and towns. Every class has sent representatives, and from the rural laborers to the petty landed proprie-

tors there has been a general stampede. The causes have been various, but the superior advantages offered abroad have induced many to leave the homes of their ancestors. Nor is it uncommon for those already in America to induce their friends at home to try their fortunes with them, even going so far as to furnish the necessary amount of money. Other reasons why Germans emigrate are not difficult to discover. There is the law of universal military service and many of Bismarck's policies, especially his new economic measures do not contribute to stem the tide. Some ascribe the stampede to the general system of government in Germany which makes every one a "child in leading strings to the state."

But some do not regard the great emigration as alarming. It is said that it is a purifying stream now going away. It is contended that the empire suffers from over population and that the inhabitants have increased in disproportion to not only the territorial area but the wealth of their country. If act, it is said it is more alarming to observe the following facts than it is to study the figures of emigration. The latest census, December, 1880, gave a total of 45,194,000 inhabitants, showing an increase since 1875 of 2,400,000 souls, and since 1871 of 4,155,000, or an annual augmentation in the first five years of 450,000, and in the second of 495,000, or 11,200 for every million of people. At this rate the population of the empire in two hundred years would amount to 420,000,000.

#### A REMARKABLE DEFENCE.

On Tuesday John Evans presented a written protest to the board of commissioners of Arapahoe county against raising his assessment of personal property from \$20,000 to \$270,000. He claims that it was done by railroad influence, and thus tried to create sympathy. But this is absurd on its face. The commissioners have tried to have an honest assessment for Arapahoe and thus increased the amount of personal property from \$3,000,000 to \$7,000,000. In doing this, they have increased largely the returned assessments of Brown Brothers, Daniels, Fisher & Co., D. I. Moffatt, J. W. Smith and others. Mr. Evans was not singled out and has no more right to claim a conspiracy than other gentlemen whose assessments have been largely raised. In criticising the low assessments of last year, we refrained from singling out any private individual, but maintained that the rich men of Denver escaped paying taxes on personal property. The Arapahoe county officers tried to correct this injustice. But Mr. Evans' remarkable letter invites public criticism. In looking over the assessment rolls a year ago, we found that Earl Cranston, a Methodist minister not particularly well-to-do, paid taxes on \$2,500 in money and credits, while John Evans, the richest layman in the church, returned none, and his entire personal property at less than \$3,000. Three months after he sold one item of his personal property, which was overlooked, for \$650,000. Such an assessment, of course, was fraudulent on its face. Now, regarding the assessment this year. It is a matter of public knowledge that Mr. Evans received for South Park stock and services last fall \$600,000. Of this he put \$270,000 in government bonds. This leaves a balance of \$330,000, of which he only accounts for \$80,000 invested in county bonds, which the county attorney says are assessable. This certainly would show that the assessment is probably fair and as little as it should.

But Mr. Evans does not attempt to show this is unfair. His defense is a modest biographical sketch, in which he tells us he was a friend of the immortal Lincoln (this is not so bad, as Lincoln is dead and won't mind it) and the savior of Colorado in general, and Denver in particular. Now this may be all true, but why rehearse it in defense of his low assessment returns? Does he mean to claim that his taxes should be lower than those of other people because of his services to the state and city? If not, why mention it? Now it is possible that as a matter of simple gratitude Mr. Evans should be exempt from taxation on personal property by the county and state. If so, there should be a constitutional provision to that effect. But until this is done Mr. Evans must contribute to the support of the city that owes its existence to him. The county commissioners certainly have no discretion. Mr. Evans cannot direct attention from the main issue by appeals of sympathy or by charges of conspiracy. He should either show it is too high or else pay. We believe other returns given in have been as unfair as Mr. Evans', but we particularly notice Mr. Evans for the peculiarity of his defense.

Mr. McMorris, himself, while the controversy was pending, told a prominent gentleman that he hoped Mr. Peck would receive the appointment, as he desired the New Mexican judgeship, but in order to defeat Peck even McMorris was sacrificed.—[Leadville Herald.]

The Herald should name the "prominent gentleman." We will state, however, in Judge McMorris' absence that no such words could have been uttered. We were personally acquainted with Judge McMorris' sentiments during the entire fight and he never faltered in his purpose to win. He was determined to do so because Senator Teller, Gov. Pitkin and others who pledged themselves to him withdrew their support without notifying him, and secretly worked for Peck. He did not propose to be beaten by bad faith, treachery and double dealing. The Herald has had a good deal to say about the New Mexican judgeship. There has never been a remote contingency that he could have obtained it. In the early spring Judge McMorris was a candidate for the position. Should there be a vacancy. But Senator Teller told him it would be better to accept for the present a position on the Ute commission and Judge McMorris concurred. This is the way he became a candidate. His former candidacy for the New Mexican judgeship played no part in the contest after he became a candidate for the vacancy on the Ute commission.

The Western Nail association at Pittsburg advanced the card rate prices of nails to 8¢ yesterday.

#### PROHIBITION AND DEMOCRATS.

The prohibition issue was carried into the North Carolina state politics, and the proposed prohibition law suffered a defeat. The result was not surprising, but the fact of the question being discussed at all in a state popularly supposed to be given over entirely to the reign of alcohol and to habits of drinking, treating, shooting, moonshining and killing revenue officers, is what particularly gratifies the friends of temperance. The prohibition movement is welcomed by many as evidence that there is a thought in the south toward a higher-toned life.

Another curious fact is that the prohibition law was voted against almost unanimously by the colored voters, and that its supporters were mainly democrats. It is not to be supposed that the colored people would vote on any question with the democrats, but there is also a lingering thought that the negro is not altogether apt to refrain from gratifying his taste for liquor, and any law calculated to put the beverage out of his reach would not be looked upon kindly. They have not been educated to understand the evils of intemperance and their idea of freedom is apt to be an idea that they should have freedom of drink. It is to the credit of the democrats that they supported the question.

Prohibition will not become a law of the people's choice until there is higher education given the mass of voters. This is seen clearly in the last campaigns, and in examining the vote, the fact is clearly seen that where the education was highest and the power to design evils greatest, there was the vote in favor of one of the most important evils of the day given.

#### SPOTTED TAIL'S MURDER.

##### Official Report of the Agent.

YANKTON, D. T., August 10.—The official report of the murder of Spotted Tail received last night by General Cook, the agent of the Spotted Tail Indians, from Acting Agent Lelair. About noon of the 5th inst. Spotted Tail reported to the agent's office to receive instructions in regard to a contemplated visit to Washington. He was urged to start at once as a matter from the Indian office directed him to report to Agent Andrews, at the Yankton agency, no later than the 4th inst. as a delegation from the Pine Ridge agency was expected to reach Rosebud agency on the 5th. Spotted Tail concluded to wait until the next forenoon and go with the Red Cloud delegation to Yankton. This arrangement being concluded upon, Spotted Tail decided to have a talk with his people that afternoon and receive expression of their views upon the subjects to come before the conference. Bidding Lelair goodbye and saying he would call at the office in the evening to receive further instructions which might in the meantime occur to that gentleman, Spotted Tail left for the Indian village to confer with his people. An evening was held with the Indians and they had a big feast. The council broke up and Spotted Tail mounted his horse and started homeward, the Indians scattering in all directions with a noted chief somewhat in advance of the others, he being first out of the lodge. After leaving the council lodge Crow Dog was seen approaching Spotted Tail. He had his wife with him and got out of a wagon, and was stooping down, when Spotted Tail rose up. He suddenly raised up and shot Spotted Tail through the left breast. The chief fell from his horse, but rose to his feet and made three or four steps toward Crow Dog endeavoring to draw a pistol. He then fell backward and Crow Dog jumped into his wagon and drove off at full speed toward his camp some nine miles distant. The acting agent at once issued an order for the arrest of Crow Dog under a paragraph in the treaty of 1868, which renders him amenable to the white man's laws. His arrest was accomplished and he was sent to Fort Niobrara to await trial for murder.

#### A BARONIAL PARTY.

Burdett-Contts' Entertains American Delegates at Her Home.

LONDON, August 10.—The down-pour of rain yesterday afternoon caused much disappointment to members of the congress, especially to American and Canadian delegates, who had been invited to attend the Baroness Burdett-Contts' garden party at Holly Lodge, Highbury, one of the most beautiful residences in the northern heights above London. In spite of the rain over one thousand delegates and their wives made the pilgrimage. They were debarr'd by the weather from enjoying the beautiful park, and were received by the Baroness in one of the long conservatories. Her American husband paid special attention to the delegates from the United States and Canada. Possibly some of those who enjoyed the baroness' charming hospitality may have the pleasure of reciprocating when she and her husband pay their proposed visit to America. By invitation of Messrs. Siemens, ocean cable manufacturers, one hundred and fifty delegates of the congress yesterday visited the cable construction steamer, Faraday, and inspected the new cable for the Anglo-American company.

#### The Unfaithful Guardian.

NEW YORK, August 10.—Lorena Wakayama, the daughter of Norikaze Wakayama of Tokio, Japan, formerly Japanese financial commissioner to the United States, is said by her father and the Japanese consul of this city to be unlawfully detained in Brooklyn by her guardian, Mrs. Knowlton, and yesterday the American law was invoked in favor of the young woman. Mrs. Knowlton kept a boarding house where Wakayama went to live when he was in New York. Soon after his return to Japan Mrs. Knowlton visited that country and returning about five years ago brought with her the young person now in question, then seven years old, with authority from her father to act as her guardian and see that she received an education. It is alleged that Mrs. Knowlton diverted the money sent her to her own use, spending it in traveling and visiting watering places, and neglecting the child's education. Mrs. Knowlton, it is said, refused to surrender the girl until she received about \$3,000, which she says she spent from her own means for the child's support and education in default of remittances from the father.

#### Agricultural Interests.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Times says that the board of agricultural commissioners, after making extensive investigations as to the products of the state last year report that the revelations of the census of 1880 are well calculated to awaken solicitude for the agricultural interests of Connecticut where there is a gala of population in the whole state of 8,838, there is a loss of 12,854, divided among the seventy-five more exclusively agricultural towns. The statistics show that population in exception to this decrease of population in any agricultural state. The increase is confined to cities and large manufacturing villages.

#### THE GREAT DELUGE.

One Life Lost.—Houses and Teams Swept Away in the Flood.—The Cities of Black Hawk and Central Flooded.

From the Denver Tribune.

CENTRAL CITY, August 8.—The most destructive flood that ever visited Gilpin county within the memory of the oldest inhabitants occurred here this afternoon. About 2 o'clock dark and threatening clouds began to loom up over James peak and to the west. People thought it was the usual afternoon shower coming up, which for some time past has visited this section of the mountains, and thought but little of it. About 2 o'clock loud, long and repeated peals of thunder, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, were heard a little to the west, and the storm cloud could be plainly discovered rolling up in immense black folds, layer upon layer and fold upon fold, and emitting blinding flashes of forked and chained lightning as often as five and six times a minute. About 3:20 a few scattering drops of rain fell over Central, which were welcomed as about to cool the atmosphere, which for a few hours previous had been insufferably warm for this altitude. Immediately after a more than unusually loud peal of thunder the citizens were startled by an almost earth-shaking roar or rumbling to the west, and almost instantaneously and with a rapidity almost incredible, a volume of water between four and five feet high came dashing down Eureka and Nevada streets, taking everybody by surprise. The rapidity with which this volume of water rolled down upon the town from two different points, and the roaring of the torrent was simply beyond description. Nobody was prepared for it; hence the consternation of the people. Heavy quartz teams standing in the streets and in the way of the deluge, were overturned and carried down the street like so many feathers. Some of the teamsters cut their harness and attempted to save some horses and mules, while the wagons went rolling down the terrible current like so many pine boards. Down Eureka and Nevada streets hundreds of rocks weighing five and six hundred pounds, came rolling before the volume of water like so many pebbles. Wagons, buggies, mules, horses, a few pigs and some young cattle, were swept with resistless force on down toward Black Hawk. In an incredibly short space of time the streets were cleared of people, everybody having sought friendly shelter wherever they chanced to be. Windows and doors along the principal streets were crowded with horror-stricken and anxious spectators, the men lying on the ground and the women fainting, but none so bold as to attempt to face the fury of the terrible deluge. During all this time large masses of debris, consisting of broken household furniture, boards, scumpling barrels, broken wagons, buggies, in fact everything that came in the way of the flood, kept rolling past at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour. Occasionally the flood would strike some obstruction in its course and leap into the air full twenty feet. Many merchants endeavored to protect their premises, but were obliged to seek safety and allow their places of business to be flooded, thereby suffering large losses. The whole length of the gulches from Nevada on one side, and the head of Eureka on the other, presents tonight one of the most desolate scenes imaginable, and brings vividly to the memory of some of the oldest citizens some of the melancholy scenes presented the morning after the great fire of May 25, 1874. The roadways are utterly destroyed in many places the ruins being five and six feet deep and extending for hundreds of yards; the entire length for about three miles is strewn with all manner of accumulated debris of every conceivable kind, at several points along the big flume, between Central and Black Hawk, the flume became clogged, and the debris of planks, cordwood and broken wagons is twenty-five feet high; this is notably the fact at the Turners' mill and at the old Buell mill at Gregory point. These mountains of floating debris are being swept by the force of the flood, and are doing much damage to the property of the citizens who for hours have been waiting from Central to Black Hawk looking at the terrible havoc of the waters. Eureka street for a quarter of a mile is one mass of rocks and rubbish.

On some portions of Main street four feet of sand is deposited, and a large force of workmen, merchants, their clerks, lawyers and doctors have been at work cleaning the sidewalks since the storm ceased. The dwellings of many of the private citizens were thoroughly drenched. The waters left a deposit of sand six feet deep in Col. Dornier's back yard as a memento. He is going to take it up as a place claim. The opera house cellar is completely flooded. Some small cellars have creaked over. In fact, everything like a full description of the entire gulch at present writing is simply impossible. The cause of all the loss of property and destruction was the bursting of a rain cloud a little to the west of the city, between Nevadaville and the head of Eureka gulch. An imperfect flume and wall on Eureka street, opposite and above Mansel H. Roberts' house, gave way, and in a shorter time than it takes to write this sentence completely dammed the natural channel, throwing water and debris into the street. All the small gulches running into Eureka were swollen full and added to the immense volume of water coming from the torrent. The house occupied by the Cincinnati men, Eureka street, was swept away. The men, owner of Mr. Putnam, Teller's office and the residence of Mrs. J. S. Dornier were in the greatest danger. The inmates sought safety in the open house. The only loss of life known to a certainty at present writing was that of Joe Gerriek, a German and a miner, who, in attempting to cross the street in front of Jacob Houle's saloon in the Welch block, was overpowered by the force of the flood and instantly carried down. People in their dwellings on each side of the flume would occasionally get a glimpse of the unfortunate man struggling against fate, but to no purpose. His body was found in front of Hills Pelton's dry goods store in Black Hawk, partly under the sidewalk, covered with timber and sections of sidewalk that had lodged there, and when found it was in a sitting posture, with the left hand raised as if to protect his head. The head and face were badly crushed. The force of the water had taken off his upper garments, leaving him naked from the waist upward. Judge Haight immediately impounded a coroner's jury, an inquest was held and a verdict of accidental drowning rendered.

A half a dozen teams were standing on Gregory street, Black Hawk, when the flood came down. One man, named Otto Leffing, who was driving a four-wheeled team, was overturned with the team and wagon and swept down, escaping from death by being rescued by some of the citizens. His mules were badly wounded and cut, one of which will have to be killed. The stable of Thomas Mullen was swept away, and a valuable mare, a favorite of the owner and highly prized, swept down the creek. His son Henry did everything in his power to save the mare, and finding that in doing it he was endangering his life, made good his escape through the rear portion of the stable but a few minutes before the stable crashed and fell.

The flume below Turner hall on the cross street from Gregory to Lawrence, is carried down some four feet below the established grade. Lawrence street escaped with slight damage. Dr. Holland and Captain Wilson Swanwick, who reported that while they were coming up Lawrence street during the storm they saw a span of mules attached to a wagon washed into Gregory gulch, and that but one of the mules came to the surface. The supposition is that the driver was drowned.

In Nevada the water tanks of the Whitecomb Mill company were filled with sand. The sand from the back street lodged against the back wall of Masonic hall, the water breaking through a rear window of a store room occupied by H. Kacholsky & Co., damaging quite a large amount of goods. Through the exertion of the citizens the water was turned around the street outside of the clearing out of the accumulated filth and garbage in the place, no damage was sustained until the volume of water reached the mouth of the Quartz hill tunnel, where a blacksmith shop was carried away, and the supports under a frame building below, belonging to J. P. Ward, were washed out. At this writing it is almost impossible to make any definite calculation of the damage. Those who are posted in matters of damages say that it will cost \$20,000 to repair the public highway in Central and Black Hawk. They also say that \$50,000 will hardly cover the entire loss caused by the storm, and all this inside of twenty minutes.

#### CHICAGO.

The City Visited by Two Prominent Parties. Gossip Concerning the New Chinese Minister.

CHICAGO, August 10.—There was registered at the Grand Pacific hotel last night a party of very prominent and wealthy citizens of San Salvador, accompanied by tourists from Mexico and Spain. They arrived by way of San Francisco, and are on their way to the east. The journey is being taken partly for pleasure and partly on business. The party includes J. Maurice, Duke Pablo, Meran Raulo, Duke Augustin Alfaro, Maraca Grum, Delfina Luna, Mrs. Cordelia Gata and children, and Juan German and family, San Salvador; Isadore Delcamp, of Santander, Spain; Alberto P. Somellera, of Barcelona, Spain; Louis Sena Gualahura, of Mexico, and Mr. J. Maurice. The duke is the owner of one of the largest plantations in Central America.

A very distinguished party of Canadian government officials arrived here yesterday and registered at the Grand Pacific. The party was composed of Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian minister of railways and canals, and Lady Tupper, Ottawa; Collingwood Schrieber, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, of Ottawa; L. K. Jones, secretary, of Ottawa; Sir Alex T. Galt, commissioner of Canadian affairs, at London; and Mr. Geo. Galt, secretary to the commissioner. The commissioner is on his way to Winnipeg on official business having lately arrived from London, but Sir Charles and other officials are journeying to British Columbia by way of San Francisco to inspect the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, intending to be absent about two months. They are accompanied by Mr. James A. Dickey and wife, of Nova Scotia; R. Hard and wife, Hamilton, Ont.; Hon. Dr. Parker, Halifax, and Col. and Mrs. Clark, Halifax. These ladies and gentlemen make the trip for pleasure. The party will start for San Francisco to-morrow.

#### NEW MINISTER.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The Inter-Ocean's dispatch from Washington says the new Chinese minister who is expected to arrive in November to succeed Chin Lau Hui is Chang Tsan Yu. He is about fifty-five years of age and has been in government service many years. He has been of late government inspector of customs, and more recently collector of customs at Peking. It is understood that Yung Wing's place of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary will not be continued in the future and that Minister Chang Tsan Yu will bring with him a full complement of attaches for consulates in Cuba, Peru and Spain to replace those who return.

#### Virginia Politics.

LYNCHBURG, Va., August 10.—The coalitionists and straight Republicans refused to meet together and are holding separate meetings with nearly equal numbers. The straight Republicans are orderly and determined, the coalitionists boisterous and wrangling. The ticket for state officers will be nominated by the straight Republicans; the others will endorse Mahone's tickets. Both conventions took a recess until four o'clock.

Cochran, chairman of the central committee, called the republican convention to order at 10 o'clock. In his address he said: "We meet here as republicans and not as democrats or readjusters, to nominate a ticket." Wilson, colored, of Norfolk, was elected permanent chairman.

#### Students Going Home.

CHICAGO, August 10.—Twenty-five Chinese students on their way from Hartford for home arrived to-day. They say they have completed the studies for which they were sent. One reason they give for being summoned home was that the government military and naval academies are closed to them. As Germany allows them to enter their institutions, they therefore, and to England. They state that none of their party have changed faith in America. They were well dressed and spoke English fluently, and were creditable looking men.

#### The Bankers' Association.

NAGAHARA FALLS, August 10.—The convention of the American Bankers' association met to-day. A. Mitchell, of Milwaukee, in the chair, the president and vice president being absent. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, was chosen temporary chairman. The treasurer reported the finances in good condition. Henry Martin, of Buffalo, and ex-Governor Denton read papers. Resolutions were adopted conveying hearty sympathy with President Garfield in his severe trial, and expressing earnest hope of a speedy recovery. N. B. Vandyke read an address on "Banks in the Northwest."

#### British Gold for America.

LONDON, August 10.—It is a significant fact that the withdrawal of gold from the Bank of England for America has already begun. During the next few months the Times says, we shall have to look to America for important external effects and upward quick movement of rates may be expected if the American drain begins before the Italian drain is over.

#### An Interesting Exhibition.

NEW YORK, August 10.—The Southwestern immigration company for ten days has had an exhibition on Broadway of an interesting collection of agricultural and mineral products of Texas, Arkansas, western Louisiana and southern Missouri. The purpose of the exhibition is in keeping with that for which the company was organized.

#### A Highwayman Captured.

CINCINNATI, August 10.—A colored man, giving his name as Ed. Anderson, has been captured and identified as one of the two who have in the past few days been committing highway robberies in the vicinity of Oakley and Madisonville, north of the city. His companion escaped.

#### Not an Agent.

LONDON, August 10.—Thomas Gray, assistant secretary of the board of trade, states that although he will visit the United States later in the year, he has not been authorized to assist in any way or has spoken to any person in regard to the consular convention.

Senators Teller and Peck most earnestly desire to be delivered from their friends.

The Mountaineer is showing a very disinterested love for the Denver & New Orleans road.

Bradiaghs are impossible in this country because we give every fool rope enough to hang himself.

The bolt has fallen. Mr. Hamill and the Wolfcots are accused of making a successful, mainly fight against Mr. Peck.

Eugene Field has been found. He came very near reading his own obituary notices which were being prepared.

The Boulder News and Courier still has faith in the Hon. Ward D. Lamont's candidacy which it is so ably advocating.

The Leadville Chronicle is now openly opposed to the spoils system. We knew it could not be a stalwart through and through.

The religious daily of Leadville, the Chronicle, had a very discriminating and ably written editorial on "The Methodist Conference" Saturday.

Bob Ingersoll would have enjoyed in this country Bradlaugh's opportunity, but we won't give him a chance. The law prevents no man from being sensational. It won't, however, make a martyr of a quack.

The Tribune now denies the soft impeachment of using money to buy Utes. It is too late. If the idea is given up it will only be because money enough cannot be raised. Then and there only will Denver be virtuous. The floating vote must be influenced.

The additional assessment of \$3,000,000 in Arapahoe county will put \$12,000 more into the state treasury for general purposes and increase the income of every state institution six hundred dollars a year. We don't charge anything for this work.

The Republican of yesterday publishes a letter from Mr. J. F. Bennett, which corroborates Colonel Henry Altman's story, in regard to the Pugh murder. This additional letter was unnecessary, as the story was too absurd to be believed by anyone who knew Colonel Altman.

President Stimson's address last evening was very appropriate and sensible. His suggestions about the work of the association aside from the tournament were practical. The tribute to Barrett was deserved and is likely to inspire our firemen with a high ideal of duty.

Being an Irish patriot is getting to be too much of a business for the welfare of Ireland. It is providing support and political honor for too many bad men. Rossa and Parnell are both thriving on it. They are both professional patriots—selfish, and advancing their own interests.

There is a mistaken idea about the edition of the revised New Testament which is to be published by the Baptist Publication Society. It will only embody the suggested changes of the American committee. The Rev. Dr. G. W. Anderson, who will superintend the publication, is now at Manitou Park.

John Evans comes out in a card denying that his road has a remote connection with the Union Pacific and is rather in competition with it. It is an open secret, however, which he has given out in a circular to the stockholders in his construction company, that the Denver and New Orleans road has already made contracts with half a dozen Gould roads and with no others.

The Register-Call defends Parnell as a pure minded patriot. He showed himself to be anything but this during his visit to this country. While his countrymen were starving for bread, he was raising money for political agitation, and gave no sympathy to the noble effort to raise a quarter of a million of dollars because it was not to be distributed through his political organization. His motto was "millions for political agitation, but not a cent for bread." Such patriotism is neither pure or noble. Parnell is simply an educated well-born demagogue.

The Magnet alludes to an unfulfilled promise of the Denver and Rio Grande road to have the rate for freight from the Missouri river to this city the same as to Denver and Pueblo. The promise was not to make the rate the same, but to try to do so. We know this effort was made at the pool meeting in the spring, but failed because of the Union Pacific opposition. The Union Pacific people said that they were under no obligations to haul freight from Kansas City to Denver cheaper for a Colorado Springs party than for a Denver party. This they would have to do if the rate was the same, or the Denver & Rio Grande would be compelled to carry the freight from Denver to this city for nothing. The freight rate that the Denver & Rio Grande road controlled, that of shipping from this city to other points in the state, has been kept the same as that for Denver and Pueblo. We have had the same advantages for shipping out our freight as other cities.

The following information regarding Mexican subsidies contained in a letter written by Captain Nevins to the Evening Telegram, in New York, will interest many of our readers: You stated editorially yesterday that "subventions to railroads to be paid by the Mexican government this year amounted to \$40,575,500." crediting this statement to the Journal of Mexico. These figures, which I believe were telegraphed recently to the papers here, can only be explained by an error in telegraphing or setting. They probably should read \$1,057,750. The average railway subvention now being given by the government is, say \$12,000 per mile. The subvention of the Mexican National railway, whose projected mileage is 2,300 miles, will average about \$11,000 per mile. At \$12,500 per mile \$40,000,000 of subvention would mean an actual railway construction this year of over 3,200 miles, which is absurd. All of these Mexican concessions are conditional. The subventions are not due until the roads are built. In fact, the grant only takes effect as mile by mile the road is constructed, operated and accepted by government. Part of this \$4,057,750

may be subventions to steamship companies which Mexico has been paying for years. Contrary to common opinion, the record of Mexico in the matter of payment of her subventions is very good. She has paid in silver and liberally for every mile of railway constructed for her by foreigners, and she is at this moment and has been for years regularly paying subventions to steamship lines from Great Britain, France, this country and Hamburg.

The Leadville Herald, on Sunday, published some telegrams sent by personal friends of Senator Hill, which favored the appointment of McKim and opposed the appointment of Peck. The selection showed that the article was intended to reflect on what the Herald is pleased to term a clique of the republican party. Had all the telegrams been published such an animus would not have been so apparent. It is to be presumed that the Herald published these letters in the interest of Senator Teller and Senator Peck. If it did it made a very serious mistake.

But the publication of all telegrams by the Republican brings out some very ugly facts about Mr. Peck, and must be anything but pleasant to that gentleman. The dispatches are signed by such respectable gentlemen that they must carry some weight. It quite effectually ruins his standing in the state. We made our fight for Judge McKim and not against Mr. Peck, and do not propose to change our course. But the fact remains that the Herald in its efforts to injure others, has most injured the man it was defending. Mr. Peck must be praying to be delivered from his friends.

But possibly the blow falls heaviest on Senator Teller who was trying to make political capital for himself out of Peck's appointment. It will probably bring out the correspondence on the other side and this Senator Teller would like to have as it places him in the very dishonorable position of having induced one man to be a candidate and then of having secretly favored the appointment of another. This correspondence with his telegrams are accessible and will prove quite interesting.

Another reason why Senator Teller should have avoided this unpleasant reminiscence of his defeat is that it shows that he has little influence at Washington. The candidacy of Peck was secretly worked up and was apparently certain of success. The commissioner of Indian affairs was a strong advocate of Peck. He had secured the support of Secretary Kirkwood. In this state Peck was supported by our senior senator, who led the state forces. He was supported by our representative in congress, by all the state officers except the attorney general, and the members of the state supreme court. With such an array of strength at home and in the department success should have been certain. But it was not obtained. It brings out in an unpleasantly clear manner the weakness of our senior senator and the strength of our junior senator. If Mr. Peck was personally attacked by certain men he was personally endorsed by every state official except Senator Hill. These endorsements under ordinary circumstances should have counted for more than the attacks. It is a personal compliment to the gentleman whom the Herald attacks that their statement were implicitly believed though strongly contradicted by the recommendations of the highest officers in the state. These must be unpleasant reflections for Senator Teller's friends and it was very unwise for the Herald to bring them so forcibly to the attention of the public.

#### TEMPERANCE AND A SOLID SOUTH.

It seems rather strange, and yet is no less true, that the temperance question is being discussed much more earnestly to-day in the south than in the north. It has always been the prevailing idea that the question relating to temperance was a New England one, and foreign to other sections of the country. Times indeed have changed when the south thinks it worth while to bring temperance topics into politics. It seems perfectly natural for Maine to have a strict law, but for Virginia or any other southern state to trouble itself about the matter is a new idea to many, and is likely to give the question a wide reputation and discussion.

And there cannot be too much thought and discussion expended upon the temperance topic. It is well to have a national consideration of the subject. No doubt every state will be glad to do that which it is proved will be beneficial and for its best interests. It is not simply a question of whether individuals will be benefited, but whether states will be improved in every way by restrictive or loose laws. In South Carolina the temperance question is to be submitted to the people, and they are asked to vote according as they feel on the subject. Prohibition and anti-prohibition meetings are being held, and democrats and republicans, whites and blacks are giving as much thought to the question as was ever given it in New England.

The fact that the state issue in Virginia is readjustment, and in South Carolina temperance is significant for more than the one reason that these subjects and especially temperance, are receiving greater attention all over our country. It shows that the people of the south are tired of the old issues. The bloody shirt question is stale already, and there is a breaking up of the solid south. The people are taking new thinking powers, and are living more with the present. No matter if it is temperance or any other subject, there is little doubt now but that a new life is opening for the south, and we shall hear less and less of sectionalism. If the temperance question helps to break up the old ideas in the states south of Mason and Dixon's line it will not have been discussed in vain. In fact, perhaps the cause was never put to a better end, and no matter what individual thoughts may be, there will be general joy if the temperance discussion will help to teach the south that there is something besides sectionalism and solidarity.

#### The Publics.

Even discord on the capital question has crept into the ranks of the faithful at Pueblo. There are two Pueblos, North and South Pueblo. Whether to locate in the old town or new is the bone of contention. Ridiculous as it may seem, in view of the meagre chances either place has, the good people down there are seriously divided upon this question. If it must go to Pueblo, South Pueblo is the place for it.

#### COLLECTOR ROBERTSON.

The Evening Post pays a handsome tribute to ex-collector Merritt, and says: "It cannot escape the attention of Mr. Robertson that 'General Merritt withdraws from the custom house with a more enviable reputation as a 'public officer than any of his predecessors for many years, while it is also well known that General Merritt used power and patronage of his office for less for political purposes than any of his predecessors. Candid inquiry into the circumstances of the case will probably convince Mr. Robertson's mind that there is an intimate connection between these two facts. He will find that 'the integrity as well as the efficiency of the service in the custom house were greatly improved by two things: by employing the 'time and energies of the officers and 'subordinates for the performance of their official duties instead of political management, and by making appointments and promotions depend on merit instead of personal or political favor. It will undoubtedly be Mr. Robertson's ambition to achieve in his new sphere of duty as honorable a record as that of General Merritt. He can accomplish this only by doing the 'public business and satisfying the commercial community as well as General Merritt did. And in this connection we venture to say to him what is amply confirmed by universal experience, that no large government institution such as the New York Custom House or a department at Washington can be conducted in all things honestly and efficiently if it is used as a party agency or a 'political machine. There is Mr. Robertson's danger; and if his management of this important office fails in point of integrity or efficiency, no political service will suffice to 'protect his name.'

It is certainly very hard for Mr. Robertson to be called to fill a position which Mr. Merritt is acknowledged to have honored. Whatever he does, the new collector will have his acts compared with those of his predecessor. He will be closely watched, and it must be the universal hope of the business men in New York that he will follow the rules of the civil service, and not make radical changes in his clerical force simply for political purposes. It is time that removals for any other reason than that of incompetency should cease, and if Mr. Robertson realizes this and lives up to it, and is satisfied to run his department on business and not political principles, he will retire from office with as good a record as does Mr. Merritt.

It seems probable that the New York collector will do his duty faithfully and well. The spoils system is dead, and moreover Mr. Robertson has already declared that he has no intention of converting the custom house into a party engine, but will instead maintain in force the civil service rules now in operation. He has made no promises and is under no obligations, and it looks as though New York would be blessed still with a well conducted custom department. Mr. Robertson enjoys a large share of the confidence of the people. He is sincere, honest and capable, and, we believe, shrewd enough to realize that his popularity can be no more certainly obtained than by pleasing the people and not favoring the politicians.

#### INFERNAL MACHINES.

On July 25 Sir William Harcourt, the home secretary said that the statement that infernal machines had been found at Liverpool was correct. Two detectives had been sent to Liverpool and six machines were found in one vessel and four in another. Some weeks before the English government had been informed that machines of a destructive nature had been sent from America, and it was probably from this information that the infernal articles were discovered before any damage to life and property resulted.

It appears that the deadly explosives were sent from the port of Boston and were consigned as earthenware. Thus far it has been impossible to find out who the shippers were. The entries may have been in fictitious names, and the consignees may have also been fictitious. England naturally asked that our government should exert itself to discover those who have been guilty against navigation laws and the security of a country with which we are at peace, and it is gratifying to note that Mr. Blaine has assured the home secretary that the utmost pains will be taken to bring the guilty to punishment. And it is the duty of the government to investigate the matter. International courtesy requires that one country shall not be used as a base of operations against another with which it is at peace, and beside this fact, the shippers of explosive materials act against our navigation laws and become liable to severe punishment. No steamship line will carry explosives, if it knows them, and the steamers lines have as much at stake as England, and should exert the utmost diligence to discover who has placed their ships in danger.

It is probable that the machines were sent to England to aid in the Irish quarrels. It is the purpose of the agitators, apparently, to resort to any means to carry their end, but in adopting the plans of the nihilists they forfeit the respect and good will of all, no matter how much their cause itself may be believed in. There are other and better ways to free Ireland of her troubles than to resort to infernal machines and exploding destructive compounds. This underhand system will bring no good results to the Irish, and it is more than likely that those having the true good of their country at heart, and who desire to see her become more prosperous, look with as much disfavor upon the employment of infernal machines as do those who view the contest from a distance and with calmness.

England certainly has a right to believe that these conspiracies are connected with the avowed projects of the Fenian press in America. These Fenian exiles, under the protection of our laws, have uttered threats of such outrages and subscriptions have been openly collected. When England says it is the duty of every civilized nation to co-operate in putting down with a strong hand these nefarious attempts, America will be glad to endorse the opinion. It is our in-

terest as much as England's to break up these conspiracies. They are too apt to grow upon what they feed on, and if allowed to go unmolested, who can tell when they will be a source of danger to us as well as to England and Russia.

#### THE LAND BILL IN THE HOUSE.

On July 20 the Irish land bill was read for the third time in the house of commons and passed by a vote of 220 to 14, the majority of the conservatives, and some Parnellites, including Mr. Parnell himself, refraining from voting. The bill has gone to the house of lords, and there are some doubts whether it will ever become a law.

From a correspondent of the Evening Post at London the feelings of the different parties in England regarding it are fully explained. It does not wholly satisfy the liberals, for among them are many who land owners who see in this measure of relief to Ireland a menace to the English land system. Nor is it entirely pleasing to the extreme Irish party, a great part of which openly and secretly declare that nothing will do short of complete legislative independence. The conservatives would kill it if possible, but the condition of Ireland is such that they hesitate to adopt obstructive measures.

The bill was discussed in the house for more than two months. It was severely handled, and the Tories were its most bitter opponents. They persisted in discussing some clauses at great length, and proposed a multitude of small amendments calculated to maim it. By their tactics they provoked a lamentable amount of interruption and clamor. In sympathy with the Irish land lords, and fearing their own harm when the land question in England should be discussed, they would have done much more to defeat the bill had not the members from Ulster feared to act because of the fear of offending their own tenant farmer constituents.

The liberal party is made up of many whigs who belong either by birth or sympathy to the territorial gentry. They share the same opinions regarding the bill as the Tories. Though the ties of party did not allow them to openly oppose the government bill, they objected to the concession to the tenants of a free right of sale of their holdings and to the provision enabling the land court to settle the question of rent between tenant and landlord. They were fair in their opposition and were opposed to the measure because of honest convictions, and although the party is not a large one, it did much in company with the conservatives to hinder the passing of the bill.

The House Rule party, says the correspondent, pronounced the bill from the first inadequate and refused to vote on it and declared it did nothing for the Irish tenant. They desired to make the tenant the landlord by buying out the original proprietor. They regarded the bill as a perpetuation of landlordism, and their aim has been to keep any measure of relief from passing, in the hope that constant irritation will at last force England to grant independence to Ireland. They were particularly bitter against the cause which empowered the land commission to give assistance to emigration, and sought to obstruct the whole bill by offering amendment after amendment. They feared emigration would so depopulate Ireland that the country would be still more in the power of England. They said to the government that unless its clause was withdrawn they would continue their opposition and Gladstone was assured by the Tories that if it were withdrawn they would oppose the bill. On the third evening of the opposition tactics of the Irish members the clause was passed by the efforts of the premier himself who made one of his masterly speeches of scorching indignation.

So was the bill opposed. It was a long, hard fight, and to Gladstone is due the honor of at last having it sent to the lords. Its course will now be watched with interest. It is the best measure of relief ever proposed, and once becoming a law, Ireland will regret that she ever had representatives foolish enough to oppose it.

#### DENVER & RIO GRANDE EXTENSIONS.

Yesterday was a gala day in Durango and rightly so. It was in honor of the completion of the Denver & Rio Grande extension to that point. One gets some idea of the vastness of territory in this state when he realizes that Denver claimed to be centrally located is 450 miles from Durango, and that Durango is about 100 miles east of the Utah boundary. Alamosa, which is regarded as in the southwestern part of the state, is 300 miles from Durango. This road to Durango will cause an immediate increase in business as it will stimulate the development of San Juan. San Juan is still an almost unknown territory. In extent it is larger than Massachusetts, while its surface is divided off by lofty mountain ranges and pierced by rivers. The Durango extension taps San Juan only on the southern part. Other extensions are building which will reach the rich mineral on the north and east. As soon as the rich and solid character of this immense district is understood, it will have an era of prosperity equal that which Leadville has enjoyed.

The completion of this extension is the completion of one of the fifteen extensions which are being constructed. At the present time there are over five thousand laborers employed on the extensions. Tracklaying goes on at the rate of three miles a day. Since April 1, 1880, the number of miles of road operated has increased from three hundred and thirty-seven to eight hundred and ninety-five. This is an average of over a mile a day which is extremely good considering that there has intervened a severe winter nearly six months long in the country where most of the new road has been built. The extension to Gunnison City will be finished by Monday, and to Crested Butte in a month after. This will put the heart of the Gunnison in communication with the outside world. Of the extensions which are now being pushed, but still uncompleted, 850 miles are now under contract. This gives an idea of the magnitude of these extensions and

what the Denver & Rio Grande road is doing for the development of the state. It will be but a short time before our local corporation has a branch to every important mining camp and commercial centre in the state.

#### THE CAPITAL.

The contest which is to decide the question of where the state capital is to be located will soon be here, and it is well that judgment should be rendered in accordance with the desires of the majority. The question should be carefully considered, and if a certain town had positive qualifications then no political wire pulling should be resorted to, but the choice of the people should be respected. It is not a question of the hour, but of all times. Once the location is made it cannot be changed, and it is well to keep the subject constantly before the people that it may receive that earnest and careful attention which it deserves.

It is natural that many towns and cities should desire the honor. It will help the growth of any town to secure the state capital, besides giving it a political importance. But it is not only the benefit which a town itself or the city will receive. There must also be taken into consideration, and most thoroughly, too, these few questions: First, will this town or that, this city or the other be a good location for a state capital? What are its qualifications or its conveniences that it should be particularly chosen as a place where the legislative business of the state shall be transacted, and can it accommodate members and supply their wants.

Now a city bidding for the honor of becoming the capital, should, we believe, consider these questions. A request for the position should not be made until satisfactory answers can be honestly given. It is too serious a matter, this deciding forever the state capital question for any city to favor itself, unless it believes it can satisfy every requirement. If a location is chosen by any trickery, it will not be the defeated town which will suffer, but the people, and the state and the business of the legislature.

Colorado Springs has many qualifications in support of its claim to be the state capital. In the first place it is conveniently situated. It is nearer the centre of the state than any other city. Situated on a railroad over which all from the north must pass to go south, or vice versa, it comes within easy access of every one. Nor is the fact unimportant that a new road is being built through the Ute Pass, which opens direct communication with Leadville and the Gunnison country beyond. All members would have a nearly equal distance to travel, and in the future the fact of the capital occupying a central position will be of even more importance than at present.

As to being able to offer ample accommodations it must be acknowledged that the city at the present time is defective. But plans have already been approved of a new hotel, costing one hundred thousand dollars, and which will be one of the largest and handsomest in the state. The money has already been raised, and active operations will commence in ample time to finish the building for coming legislators. Not only will accommodations then be ample and commodious, but the city itself is attractive. It has been long noted for its broad streets with luxuriant shade trees, the water is abundant and pure, and as the capital no one would be ashamed to bring friends to admire it. It is a city of acknowledged healthfulness and as a winter resort has not any equal in Colorado. Stormy days are the exception. It is an educational city and has a university already established which will be an honor to the state, and its influence would be felt in favor of broad and liberal education.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

One dispatches this morning are not particularly cheerful though we believe that the condition of the president is not as serious as many are led to believe from reading of the operations performed on him. He has undoubtedly been a very sick man, and it becomes more and more astonishing how he could possibly have survived for a day the effect of his wound. It is not strange that he has had set backs. No one for a moment supposed he would have a steady progress toward recovery. The wonder is that he should have had so many pleasant and comfortable hours, and so when black days come, it is wrong to presume that he is failing and that he never will recover.

To-day's dispatches state that an operation has been performed and with great success. No better surgeon than he who acted yesterday could have been selected, and it may be confidently asserted that he would not have made the new incision had there not been an actual and growing need. The flow of pus is absolutely needed, and if hindered in any degree, the president would still likely suffer severe and perhaps fatal results. These operations will relieve him for the present, and it is to be hoped that in the future there will be no new ones needed.

It is well to believe the official bulletins. They have every appearance of being honest and reliable. The sensational reports are uncertain and misleading. We believe that the attending surgeons have no reason for concealment and underhand action. As long as they declare the president's condition to be favorable, it is safe for us to believe them.

#### New Mexican Indians.

It is said here in Washington upon authority of persons in the Indian bureau that the Indian trouble in New Mexico grows out of bad management at the Navajo agency. Eastman, the agent, was once removed because of his unpopularity with the Indians, but a few months ago was restored. The Indians hate him and have protested against his being placed over them. The Indians are so much dissatisfied that it is said they will not stay at the agency while Eastman is in charge. The Indian bureau has information that the Utes are peacefully and quietly preparing for a change of reservation.

#### The Good It Did.

The increase in the Arapahoe county assessment over last year is \$3,000,000. It appears that the appointment of that legislative investigating committee which was backed up and supported by the Colorado Springs GAZETTE, last year, has actually been the means of bringing Arapahoe to time after all.

#### Capital Straws.

Boulder News and Courier.  
The Leadville Democrat and Herald both give Denver a black eye on the capital question. Both claim that their city of the clouds has been misrepresented to travelers and investors since they have become strong enough to have a voice in the political affairs of the state. If they can complain of neglect what need at all except in tones of derision? The Denver press, which has been so assiduously at work the last half-dozen years advertising the state, and turning the tourist and investing public in that direction, meantime belittling every other portion of the state, never mentioning any of the northern counties except about election time, has succeeded in building up a country which is now her determined rival. As in politics so in trade. The southern capital, Pueblo, has taken advantage of the situation and has diverted the bulk of the great trade of the southwest to her own doors. Had the Queen City of the Plains turned a little of this tide of immigration to the northern part of the state, it would have all been tributary, both financially and politically, and no fears of loss of prestige or power would be indulged in now.

Meanwhile Colorado Springs has been quietly at work beautifying her beautiful city, and making alliances with powerful Leadville, and other portions of the state which are not partial to Denver. Relying on her geographical position, she has kept quiet until the great centers have spoken, and she now shines her censor into the rival and welcomes discussion on any and all sides. When her railroad to the west is completed she will be in as accessible a position as any town in the state. We clap our metaphorical hands and shout, "Go in, Springs!"

#### Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield.

DEAR MADAM: You will, I am sure, excuse me, though a personal stranger, for addressing you by letter to convey to you the assurances of my own feelings and those of my countrymen on the occasion of the late horrible attempt to murder the president of the United States, in a form more palpable at least than messages conveyed by telegraph. These feelings have been feelings, in the first instance of sympathy, and afterward of joy and thankfulness almost comparable, and I venture to say, only second to the strong emotions of the great nation of which he is the appointed head. I feel that I have let me beg you to believe, had my full share in the sentiments which have possessed the British nation. They have been prompted and quickened largely by what I venture to think is the ever-growing sense of harmony and mutual respect and affection between the two countries, and of a relationship which, from year to year, becomes more and more a practical bond of union between us, but they have also drawn much of their strength for a cordial admiration of the simple heroism which has marked the personal conduct of the president, for we have not yet wholly lost the capacity of appreciating such an example of Christian faith and manly fortitude. This exemplary picture has been made complete by your own contribution to its noble and touching features, on which I only forbear to dwell because I am directly addressing you.

I beg to have my respectful compliments and congratulations conveyed to the president, and to remain, dear madame, with great esteem, your most faithful servant,  
WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

#### Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield.

Secretary Blaine has received the following despatch from Minister Lowell:  
LONDON, July 32, 1881.  
Blaine, Secretary, Washington:  
I cable text of note, dated 21st, from Mr. Gladstone to Mrs. Garfield. Original by despatch to-morrow.  
LOWELL, Minister.  
LONDON, July 21, 1881.

#### Brother Gardner's Lime-Kiln Crib.

From the Detroit Free Press.  
"Am I a sympathetic kentry, or am we a race of inconsistent?" asked the old man as he unfolded his legs and stood erect. "As soon as a murderer an sentenced to be hung a sheer of de public begin to weep an' sniffle an' wipe deir eyes, an' petishun for his pardon, entirely forgittin' de wldder an' childen de de victim. What do you call dat?" Grant had two terms, a big salary an' a good show, an' while 10,000 orlins in America wanted bread 'public sympathy' raised a quarter of a million dollars for a man already rollin' in wealth. What do you call dat? A general weep over de murder, an' de judge an' jury to prison to punish 'em, an' de judge an' jury turn aroun' an' sign a petition for pardon. We make laws one day, an' seek to uproot 'em de nex'. De man who commits a great crime to-day an' spoken of as a frien' to-morrow. After sleepin' on it one night we call him a lunatic an' fix exuses for him. Public sympathy has abolished de gallus, an' yet it will suffer women an' children to starve an' freeze to death. Men rob our banks an' an' pursued, not to be punished, but to be given a commission on deir steals. Public sympathy, as I see it, an' a sort o' jar filled wid' butter-milk, bones, hash, buttons, scrap-iron, beer-slops an' wilted bouquets. I don't want any of it. If I break de law I want de penalty enforced. If I meet wid' misfortune I want to borrow instead of beg. If I die I want no eulogies on my virtues or criticism on my failings."

#### Love Was Strong.

NEW YORK, August 8.—There was filed to-day with the register of vital statistics, Brooklyn, a record of marriage of Ella C. Elkington with Charles Wells, which was performed by assistant Pastor Halladay, of Plymouth church, at the Almsion house. The bride is a niece of Tennie C. Claflin, and was formerly the wife of Capt. Frank Elkington, of New York. She obtained a divorce from Elkington and married Wells, but the captain had judgment put aside. She then caused the marriage between herself and Wells to be annulled, and on the day the decision was rendered in her favor she remarried Wells.

#### Judgment Obtained.

NEW YORK, August 8.—J. Lipsett, Snow and others obtained an attachment against the property held by Zachariah Chaffee, trustee of the estate of the A. and W. Synagogue Manufacturing Company, and an attachment against the Quaker company for merchandise sold and delivered.

#### England's Exports.

LONDON, August 8.—The July returns of the board of trade show a decrease in imports of \$1,801,000, and an increase of exports of \$1,590,000, as against last July.



## STATE TOURNAMENT.

Good Track, Pleasant Day  
and Great Enthusiasm.Silver Cliff Gets the Belt  
for Wet Test.With the Best Time on  
Record.Denver Hooks Retain Their  
Championship.

The annual state tournament of the Colorado Firemen's Association opened in this city Tuesday, under the most favorable circumstances. No better day could have been asked for and the track was in the best possible condition. The liberal showers of the day previous had completely settled the dust, and the surface of the track was as smooth and level as a floor. Early yesterday the track committee had it scraped and rolled, and spared no means to make it as perfect as possible. Long before the time set for the first race crowds of people commenced to flock to the course in order to procure the best seats. As the grand stands had been erected amid the trees which lined the street upon either side of the track, those seats in the shade were preferable to the others, and they were first filled. Ropes had been stretched from one end of the track to the other, in order to keep the crowd back from the track. In addition to this protection all firemen who did not participate in the races were deputized as special police and placed on either side of the track from the starting point to the finish. The time set for the first race was 9 o'clock, but it was past 10 o'clock before the first team took their position for the start.

In the meantime the crowd of spectators had greatly increased and at ten o'clock it was estimated that there were fully 2,500 people in attendance. Every seat in the grand stand was occupied and crowds of people were standing back of the ropes from one end of the track to the other. Marshal Pixley, mounted upon a sorrel charger, dashed to and fro upon the track, giving his orders and getting the teams in readiness for the opening of the contest.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following order of exercises for the day was adopted by the board of control at their meeting on Monday night:

1. Captains' meeting in the Engine house at 8 a. m.
2. Judges' meeting at 8:30 a. m.
3. State hook-and-ladder test at 9 a. m.
4. State hose test (wet) at the conclusion of the ladder race.
5. Speed test for hook-and-ladder teams at conclusion of state hose test, entries for the same to be made this morning.

## CAPTAINS' MEETING.

At 8 o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for general consultation, following which came the judges' meeting at 8:30. At this meeting the draw for position was made for both the hook and ladder test and the state hose test (wet) with the following result:

## HOOK AND LADDER.

- No. 1, Hooks No. 2 of Denver.  
No. 2, Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs.

## HOSE TEST.

- No. 1, E. Jay Rice of Trinidad.  
No. 2, Tabors of Denver.  
No. 3, Jacksons of Colorado Springs.  
No. 4, J. B. Orman of South Pueblo.  
No. 5, Black Hawks of Black Hawk.  
No. 6, Tabors of Leadville.  
No. 7, J. M. Sigafus of Colorado Springs.  
No. 8, Matt France of Colorado Springs.  
No. 9, Humphreys of Leadville.  
No. 10, McAnays of Silver Cliff.

## READY TO START.

Shortly before 10 o'clock the announcement was made along the line that the Hooks No. 2 of Denver were ready to make a start and Marshal Pixley and specially appointed police proceeded to clear the track, which they found was somewhat of an undertaking, as many of the spectators were gathered on the track conversing with the firemen.

At ten minutes before ten o'clock the Denver team walked up the track from the vicinity of the plug and took their positions at the starting point. Their team was universally conceded to be the best hook and ladder team in the state, and it was a foregone conclusion that they would win the race. The team was made up of the following men:

## HOOKS NO. 2, DENVER.

- Ladder team for state test.  
Henry Sarwash, climber.

- W. H. Carter. C. M. Pendogast.  
W. H. Leeb. F. Bartels.  
John Sarwash. Theo. Bartels.  
Frank Durrah. Ralph Warren.  
George H. Kniffon. R. J. Buckingham.  
Woodie Decker. James P. Hadley.  
F. L. Hartzell. M. J. Touhy.

The judges, Charles Walker, Colorado Springs; Frank B. Halm, of Silver Cliff; George Duggan, of Denver; Thomas S. Smyth, of South Pueblo; Henry F. Moore, of Trinidad; Peter Becker, of Leadville, and George High, of Black Hawk, were all in their positions as were also the Huns, B. F. Crowell, C. E. Wynan and Ralph Voorhes. When the track was sufficiently well cleared to warrant the start, the judges stationed near the plug signaled to that effect, and the falling of the automatic bell's eye at the Pike's Peak end of the track announced to the crowd assembled that the Denver team had started. Every one confidently expected to see a good run and they were not disappointed in the least, for the boys came down the track like a herd of young antelopes amid the cheers of the crowd assembled. Through some unaccountable reason the ladder men failed to pull off the ladder until they had passed fully ten feet beyond the required limit but when it

was once upon the ground Henry Sarwash, the climber, lost no time in mounting it. The time awarded them by the judges was 28½ seconds. The conditions of this race were that each team should consist of not more than fifteen men. The team was to run 500 feet, raise a twenty-five foot ladder and one man ascend the top.

## HOOKS NO. 1, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Following the Hooks 2 of Denver came the Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs who entered the following team:

- L. Joe Tell, Climber.  
Dan Durkee. Joe C. Parsons.  
Phil S. Strubel. D. W. Robbins.  
J. L. Clark. W. A. Diebold.  
M. H. Dickenson. H. C. McCreary.  
Warren Whitney. Alvin Gilles.  
Charles Morrissey. W. F. O'Leary.  
Frank Weir. F. W. Marvin.

They had been ordered to get in readiness for the run as soon as the Denver men gave up the track, and they were on hand promptly. They were aware before starting that 28½, the time made by Hook No. 2 of Denver, could not be beaten by them, but they nevertheless went on the track with the intention of making the best possible time within their power. A splendid start was made, and the team had advanced but a short distance when it was murmured along the track that they had stopped. It was afterwards learned that the ladder had slipped from the truck, which necessitated another start. This accident, although trifling, lost them some time, for they did not begin to make as good a start at the second trial. An excellent run, however, was made, and L. Joe Tell was placed at the top of the ladder in just 30 seconds as declared by the judges.

## HOSE TEST (WET.)

Immediately upon the conclusion of the hook and ladder runs it was announced that the wet hose test would follow. The substance of the conditions in this test were that each team consisting of eleven men was to run 500 feet, attach to the hydrant, lay 200 feet of hose and get water. In the draw for positions the E. J. Rice team, of Trinidad, secured first place, and they were instructed to get ready for the contest. They were about ready to run when the hook and ladder teams finished their trials, and they took their positions at the head of the track with the following men in their team:

- W. J. Champion, Captain.  
N. H. Spicer. W. H. Sturges.  
Wm. Ogle. E. L. Turner.  
F. P. Sturges. Will Cronston.  
C. C. Dunning. Chas. Holmes.  
Scott Night. D. W. Spencer.

It was evident that there was much more interest taken in this race than in the hook and ladder trials, for as soon as the announcement was made that the Trinidad team was ready to start there was a tendency on the part of the crowd to surge forward on the track, but the special police performed their duties nobly, and by main force succeeded in keeping them back. The team did not succeed in making a good start, and did not develop anything like good speed until they had covered one hundred and fifty feet of track, after which they got down to their work and passed the plug at a good rate of speed. Some time was lost in making the connection at the hydrant, but had this not been the case water would have been lost at the pipe end. As it was water was secured, and the time subsequently given them by the judges was 38 seconds.

The public must bear in mind that the E. J. Rice hose, of Trinidad, is a comparatively new organization, and the team which they entered at the track yesterday had only run together several times. Captain Champion says that the object of this company in attending the tournament was to join the association and see after what manner the meetings of the association were conducted.

## TABORS OF DENVER.

Next came the Denver Tabors, a team said to be the crack organization in the state. It was whispered on every side that the Tabors had the best team in attendance at the tournament, and when their men appeared on the track quite a number of bets were made that they would carry away the belt and first money. As they were preparing to start it was noticeable that there was much more excitement among the spectators than at any previous time during the morning; especially on the track in front of the grand stand the scene was an animated one.

Below we give the names of the men entered by the Bates team.

- C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson. Austin Banks.  
Henry Hodges. W. H. Hawksworth.  
James Thompson. H. Pritchard.  
Fred Lindquist. Albert Cleveland.  
Wm. Crowley. Wm. Campbell.

The pressure which, when the Trinidad team ran was about 80, raised to 87 before the Tabors left the starting point. The excitement was intense when the signal at the start dropped and as the Denver crack team pulled down the track with Austin Banks, the well-known runner, on the lead, the plug was passed in 20½ seconds and Crowley, the hydrant man, made a splendid attachment, but the pressure was too great and the water rushed through the hose before the pumper could attach the nozzle, the judges announcing no time. Take the run as a whole it was a good one and had the Tabors secured water at all their time would have been 34 or under.

## W. A. JACKSON, NO. 2.

Following the Tabors of Denver came our local company, the W. A. Jacksons. The Jacksons were looked upon as being one of the best teams entered in the contest, and the public generally expected to see them make a run that would take second if not first money. The team had been in constant practice for a month past, and had under careful training developed considerable speed. As the time approached for them to start the track presented a more animated condition than at any previous time during the day. The team consisted of the following named men:

- F. D. Sanford, Captain.  
J. W. D. Stovell. W. C. Donnelly.  
F. Thurnell. W. S. Skinner.  
Charles Lee. O. L. Godfrey.  
E. C. Kent. Nat. Marsh.  
W. H. Harrison. H. A. Wagner.

The boys made an excellent start from the word go, and they came down the track in

fine style. As they approached the grand stand cheer after cheer rent the air, which evidently had a tendency to stimulate the boys, for they gained instead of lost time as they approached the plug. Harry Wagner, the hydrant man, made the attachment with remarkable rapidity, and sent the water through the hose for better than 84 time. Some little delay was occasioned in breaking coupling, and water shot through the hose before the pumper could secure his nozzle. As near as could be judged the Jacksons would have made 34 seconds had they made water. But as it was otherwise, no water and no time was the decision of the judges. To the credit of the W. A. Jacksons we will say that they made a run they need not be ashamed of.

At the conclusion of this race the marshal announced that a recess would be taken until 2 p. m., when the J. B. Orman hose, of South Pueblo, the next team on the list, would have the track.

## J. B. ORMAN HOSE.

Long before two o'clock, the time set for the continuance of the runs on the wet test, the crowd again commenced to assemble and by two o'clock fully 3,000 people had gathered in the vicinity of the track. The Orman team appeared promptly on the track and named the following men as their entries:

- D. M. Kelly, Captain.  
Henry Jackson. E. Miner.  
Lew Hanna. K. Hyde.  
J. H. Kelly. W. W. Evans.  
A. J. Ashew. John Moher.  
Rule Gutcheil. S. W. Woodruff.

Their team presented a fine appearance and bets were made freely that they would make the best time. No better start was made during the day than that made by the Ormans. Down the track they came with every man in his place and the leaders pulling out for fear life. D. M. Kelly, the captain of the team, manipulated the hydrant in the best manner possible and but little time was lost in getting water to the nozzle. Those who saw the water passing through the hose were open in their declarations that it would drown out the pumper but such was not the case for the stream of water shot high into the air; time 30½, the best record yet made by one and three-quarter seconds. The Ormans were jubilant over their success and bet freely that the time would not be beaten.

## BLACK HAWK HOSE.

Next in order came the Black Hawk hose, the representatives from northern Colorado, outside of Denver. The following named men composed their team:

- W. C. Purple, Captain.  
W. T. Swan. John McAllister.  
L. C. Johnson. L. C. Johnson.  
Larry Maroney. F. S. Grout.  
Jno. Winda. Louis White.  
Wm. Little. Wm. Dingman.

The run made by this team was an exceptionally good one. From start to finish not a fault was noticeable, with perhaps an exception at the hydrant, when a slight delay occurred of fully a second's duration. It was the first time during the day that the pumper had to wait for water. The time allowed them was 37½.

## TABORS OF LEADVILLE.

This seemed to be one of the favorite teams entered, and their Leadville backers were ready and willing to venture money on the result of their run. As far as could be judged from the looks of their men they had a good show. They named the following men:

- Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell. W. Pollard.  
J. Cannavan. B. R. Blair, Jr.  
M. W. Blake. S. S. Lane.  
A. S. Jackson. I. Kautzke.  
A. B. Marsiman. H. Kautzke.

From the start to the plug they made the best time of the day, 19½, and also made a good connection at the hydrant but the nozzle blew off before it had been secured. They were given no water and no time.

## J. M. SIGAFUS, NO. 4.

This company has been organized but a short time, and up till within a week or so it was not the intention of the company to enter a team at the tournament. Below we give a list of the team which is composed principally of young men under 20 years of age:

- Mannie Barnes, Captain.  
E. Sommers. J. Vella.  
D. Brinkerhoff. Roy Morton.  
R. Schlan. Bert. Stors.  
Bur. Johnson. R. Coulson.  
F. E. Johnson. Robert Martin.

Although they did not enter with the expectation of winning a prize, it was confidently expected that they would make a good attempt. The spectators seemed to take no little interest in the result of their trial. It was, to say the least, somewhat of a surprise when they came down the track and secured good water in 37½ seconds, the second best time so far made. The boys were cheered heartily when the time made by them was made known by the judges.

## MATT FRANCE NO. 1.

No little anxiety was felt on the part of the Colorado Springs people on the result of this trial. It was generally conceded that they would show one of the best efforts yet made. They named the following men:

- Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kither. Wm. Jenkins.  
Deck Russell. Mr. Kinsey.  
Tim Clifford. George Millard.  
J. V. Guthrie. Wm. Saxton.  
Frank Plummer. Jack Hickey.

As it was they had 30½ to beat, this time being made by the J. B. Ormans, in order to carry off first money. From the start the boys led out in earnest, the men pulling well together. The run to the plug was full as fast as any theretofore made, and had it not been for a disastrous delay at the hydrant, whereby two good seconds were lost, the team would have stood a good chance to beat the time made by the Pueblo team. The time given them by the judges was 38 seconds.

## HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.

The contest had now simmered down to two companies, the Humphreys, of Leadville, and the McAnays, of Silver Cliff. Both were acknowledged to be sufficiently well trained to beat any time that had yet been made. Leadville men outside of the Humphrey team were willing to venture their all that the Humphreys had the best show for the championship. At the same time the Pueblo boys were betting heavily that the

time made by the Orman team would not be beaten. The Humphreys entered the following named men:

- W. A. Allen, Captain. Tom Tibbits.  
Frank Hunter. John Scott.  
W. Clark. Camp Dodge.  
W. Hayner. Louis Schoes.  
Matt Meull. Tim Collins.  
James Conoly.

No such time as that made by the Humphreys was previously witnessed during the day, and when the team passed the grand stand the cheers were almost deafening. It was known by all that the best time was theirs if they succeeded in getting water. No detention occurred at either the plug or the pipe, and when it was noticed that the Humphreys had secured water, a shout, louder than any yet sounded, went up from the vast concourse of people present. Louder still was the applause when the judges announced that they had made it in 35½.

## MAYLAYS OF SILVER CLIFF.

This was the last company to run, and they had the advantage of all previous records to run against. It was deemed almost impossible for them to beat the record of 35½ just made by the Leadville team. But even this good record did not in the least discourage the Silver Cliff runners. They as much as said just before leaving the judges' stand for the starting point that they came to carry off the belt. The excitement was at this stage of the contest rather intense, and the spectators rushed upon the track despite the efforts of the police to keep them back. After the McAnay team had taken their positions at the starting point and the track had been successfully cleared the crowd surged to and fro against the ropes threatening at every moment to break upon the track. "They have started" were the words that passed along the line. "Yes, and they make time, too," was whispered from mouth to mouth. Faster and faster they came amid the cheers of the crowd. Instead of slackening their pace in the least after leaving the plug they rather increased it, making the prettiest connection ever seen in the wet hose test, and getting water in what was known by all to be better time than that made by the Humphreys of Leadville.

After some little delay the judges announced the time as 34½. It would be impossible to picture the sight upon the track when this time was declared, hats were thrown into the air and the members of the winning team were fairly lifted from the track in the wild excitement which prevailed. Thirty-four and a quarter seconds beats by one second the best time on record, and the Silver Cliffs are fairly entitled to the championship belt and all other prizes won by them. Below we publish the names of the lucky team:

- W. H. McCoy, Captain. H. A. Dixon.  
E. G. Watson. F. L. Bishop.  
E. E. Evans. D. M. Hinman.  
C. W. Walters. J. Schlund.  
J. H. Kinsler. F. D. Miller.  
J. G. Reising.

## HOOK STRAIGHTWAY.

At the conclusion of the hose test Chief Pixley announced that the 600 feet straightway race in which but two companies, the Hooks No. 2 of Denver and Hooks No. 1 of Colorado Springs, would conclude the day's races. Hook 2, of Denver, were the first to take the track. This, like the hook and ladder race of the morning, was conceded to Hooks 2, of Denver. The Denver boys were anxious to make good time and they did so, crossing the line in 34 seconds.

The Colorado Springs hooks followed, although they protested against running on the ground that they had been on the police force all day and were not prepared to run. They however took the track and made an excellent run. Time, 27½.

## This race closed the day's programme.

## ORDER OF THE DAY.

At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon:

- First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runners, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and officer to be in charge with hose reel, carrying 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Coupling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire department.

## TOURNAMENT NOTES.

Captain Smith says our track is the best in the state.

Of all sad words of tongue or pen,  
The saddest of these "it might have been."

The banks were closed yesterday and many business houses also.

The Opera House gives a vent for the high pressure enthusiasm.

H. Meyer, of the Trinidad Times, is a member of the Trinidad team.

Chief Pixley is always efficient and is giving good satisfaction to all.

Edom's automatic signal was used on the track yesterday with great success.

Unless the conditions are changed the Manitou free-for-all prizes will not be contended for.

Dry tests innumerable were made yesterday, though wet tests were the order of the day.

George Wovel, of the J. B. Orman Hose Co., wants to work for 12 or 24 hours, go-as-you-please for \$100 or \$500.

Hon. E. B. Sleeth, president of the board of control, is the only charter member left of Denver Hooks, No. 2.

It should not be considered a slur on this temperance city that some of the hose companies could not even get water.

Mr. Peter Becker, of Leadville, was yesterday morning chosen by the Leadville department to act as their judge at the tournament.

Several of the Leadville aldermen stopped over here on their way from Durango, yesterday, and were in attendance at the tournament during the afternoon.

## Return of Durango Excursionists.

Yesterday noon our Durango excursionists returned after an absence of six days. The party consisted of Mayor France, Aldermen Wilson, Johnson and Brown, Marshal Beall, City Attorney Campbell and Abe Roberts. The party, notwithstanding the delays caused by washouts, had a very pleasant time. We have already given an account of their trip and will not repeat it. The following resolutions were passed by the excursionists on the road between Pueblo and this city:

WHEREAS, We are about to separate at the end of a week's excursion, during which we have journeyed one thousand miles within the state, have visited its remotest parts, have viewed its grandest scenery, and examined the varied and unlimited resources of the San Juan portion of Colorado, and enjoyed the hospitality of Durango, the youngest of Colorado's sisterhood of cities; and whereas, returning to our homes we bear with fondest remembrances of new acquaintances formed, and old friendships renewed, a well-founded conviction that the resources of San Juan, inexhaustible as they are, portend a belief that the entire southwest portion of the state will enjoy a future as bright with prosperity as it will be honorable to the commonwealth. Therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the Denver and Rio Grande railroad and to General Passenger Agent F. C. Nims our acknowledgments of the courtesies which we have enjoyed. Division Superintendent L. E. Hamilton, also Conductor Greer, to the locomotive engineer and to the town of Durango our sincerest thanks for the hospitality which has found expression in a thousand ways; and be it further

Resolved, That we congratulate the city of Durango and the people of San Juan on the new era of prosperity on which they have entered with the advent of the railway.

R. Sornis, Mayor, Denver.  
MATT FRANCE, Mayor, Colo. Springs.  
D. H. DOUGAN, Mayor, Leadville,  
and aldermen of various other cities.

Another set of resolutions was proposed by a few dissatisfied Denver aldermen, criticizing Mr. F. C. Nims in not taking the train out of the division superintendent's hands, but the growlers were so few that we doubt if they are published. Our reporter lost much time in hunting up a San Juan man that wanted the capital located at Denver. They say the Springs will do. Our excursionists say that Alderman Johnson saved their lives, for he alone took a hamper of grub. Whether this was done to increase his corpulence or round out his brethren time alone will tell. The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the delegation from Colorado Springs are under great obligation to Alderman T. E. Johnson for the liberal supply of provisions furnished by him and the thanks of the entire body are hereby tendered.

MATT FRANCE, Mayor.

A. ALDERMAN WILSON.

A. ALDERMAN BROWN.

A. ALDERMAN ROBERTS.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

JOHN BEALL.

## THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The conference of the Methodist church closed in Leadville on Saturday last. Bishop Wiley presided over the conference with great ability and satisfaction. The meetings were well attended by representatives of the church from all parts of the state. It will be a pleasant announcement to our readers that the Rev. W. L. Stutz has been reappointed by the conference to have charge for another year of the Methodist church in this city, where he has won the respect and good will of all denominations. The other appointments are as follows:

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

- Earl Cranston, Presiding Elder.  
Denver—Lawrence-street—R. W. Manley.  
California-street—O. L. Fisher.  
St. James—B. W. Baker.  
Evans Chapel—J. F. McClelland.  
North Denver—H. C. King.  
Morrison—C. A. Brooks.  
Castle Rock—John Collins.  
Colorado Springs—W. L. Stutz.  
Pueblo—T. A. Uzzell.  
Canon City—E. C. Dodge.  
Routt—C. L. Tibby.  
Silver Cliff—J. H. Merritt.  
Buena Vista—R. H. McDonald.  
Fairplay and Alma—H. S. Huston.  
Leadville—John Collins.  
Red Cliff—T. S. L. Wallis.  
Del Norte and Wagon Wheel Gap—P. Smith.  
Alamosa and Conejos—to be supplied.  
Ouray—L. Wright.  
Trinidad—C. L. Uzzell.  
Breckenridge—J. F. Coffman.  
Kokomo and Robinson—H. L. Beardsley.  
Alpine and St. Elmo—George B. Armstrong.

Gunnison City—J. H. Scott.  
Gothic and Rock Creek—F. P. Cook.  
Durango and Animas—W. Osborn.  
David H. Moore to be Chancellor of the University of Denver and member of the Lawrence-street quarterly conference.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

- F. C. Millington, Presiding Elder.  
Greely Circuit to be supplied.  
Greely—W. S. Thornton.  
Cheyenne—N. A. Chamberlain.  
Laramie—J. J. Hall.  
Rawlins—H. M. Jaw.  
Evans and Hook Springs—C. W. Bremer.  
Fort Collins—S. A. Winsor.  
Fort Collins Circuit—C. H. Kayl.  
Loveland to be supplied.  
Hattsville—B. B. Dundas.  
Longmont—J. T. Musgrove.  
Boulder—W. H. Gillin.  
Erie and Louisville, to be supplied.  
Caribou—W. Wilks.  
Gold Hill Circuit, to be supplied.  
Golden—W. H. Green.  
Aravada Circuit—H. L. Beardsley.  
Wheat Ridge and Argo—E. J. Marsh.  
Black Hawk—to be supplied.  
Central—M. Evans.  
Silver Plume—J. A. Smith.  
Bald Mountain—John Sterks.  
Georgetown—H. S. Hilton.  
Idaho Springs—J. F. White.

## Notes.

We, the undersigned, agree to close our several places of business from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, August 9th and 10th.

EDWIN P. WHEDON,  
R. B. PERRY,  
PERRY & WILSON,  
J. F. LOVE,  
F. E. DOW,  
A. SUTTON & CO.,  
D. W. ROBBINS.

Postmaster Price has received instructions to exchange mail pouches with Pueblo by night trains 3 and 4. By this arrangement we receive from and dispatch to Pueblo two mails daily. The night mail will close at 8 p. m.

Captain Jim Jones was the most popular lemonade merchant. His sweet smiles and dulcet tones captured many a nickel.

## A Half Orphan Asylum.

A movement is being made to establish in this city an asylum for half orphan and friendless children. An institution for orphans only has been recently opened at Denver under the presidency of Mrs. Gov. Evans for the state at large, but it was felt by many that a home for half orphans and friendless children was also needed in this state. Miss E. G. Hancock coming from Kansas with testimonials from Gov. St. John and Rev. Mr. Vail, well known as the former pastor of the Baptist church of this city, has been canvassing with reference to this object. At a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms last Monday, trustees were appointed to have charge of the undertaking, who organized by choosing Rev. Dr. Kirkwood, president; Linus Sherman, vice president; Dr. Marlow, secretary; I. Bentley, treasurer. It was voted to accept the generous offer made by Mrs. Mary Price of the use of her large house one mile south of the postoffice near the old Niggs ranch. Miss Hancock was appointed matron and authorized to canvass for means to carry forward the enterprise.

Although located in this city the asylum is to be for the benefit of the whole state. Persons knowing of half orphan and friendless children needing the aid of such a charity can report to the matron. Anyone wishing to lend a helping hand in this good work of caring for needy children may leave their offerings at the asylum or with any of its officers. A baby carriage for the benefit of a sick child already admitted, is needed. If any family has an unused one good use can be made of it by donating it for the use of the little inmates.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 8th, 1881:

- |                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Alberty, B. W. 2 | Jenkins, Wm.        |
| Bailey, Annie P. | Laurie, Billy       |
| Bacon, Jr.       | Lee, James          |
| Bent, Marion     | Madden, Sammie      |
| Bent, John       | McKerrill, Anna     |
| Brent, Eugene    | Morgan, Thomas      |
| Clark, Miss Rose | Osgood, Samuel      |
| Davis, Geo. H.   | Patton, Rev. J. L.  |
| Delaney, William | Ritch, J. P.        |
| Ford, J. W.      | Rice, Miss Mary     |
| Frank, Simon     | Sanderson, Mary     |
| Givens, James    | Schepert, Charles   |
| Glen, Nora       | Shurtown, Mary Jane |

From Thursday's Daily.

## STATE TOURNAMENT.

Another Good Day and Smooth Track.

Dry Test Prize Taken By the Humphreys.

Hooks 2 of Denver Win the Straightaway.

The 1000 Feet Race Declared Off.

Pendegast the Crack Runner Claiming An Unfair Start.

The second day's tournament of the Colorado State Firemen's association was fully as entertaining and successful as that of the first day. At the meeting of the board of control on the night previous it was decided to commence the order of the day at an earlier hour than on the first day in order to complete the programme, which was an exceptionally long one. The meeting of the captains' team was called at 7 o'clock, and that of the judges at 7:30 a. m. sharp, which was one hour earlier than on the first day.

Although 8 o'clock was rather an early hour for most of the people to attend all of the choice positions on the grand stand were occupied by that time. The day was as favorable as could have been desired, and the track was much faster than on the first day. This was owing to the fact that the track committee had scraped and rolled it in order to have it in as good condition as possible. Colorado Springs certainly deserves credit for the efforts that have been put forth to provide the firemen with the best track that was ever used in the state at the annual gatherings of the state association. Work was commenced upon it early in June and the committee having the matter in charge have worked persistently ever since. No time or expense was spared that could in the least add to its perfection. Not only have the officers of the state association declared it the best track ever used in the state, but all of the participating teams have made many flattering remarks concerning it.

The first time made by the McAnulays, of Silver Cliff, on Tuesday, would go to prove that the compliments paid the track committee were fully deserved. The firemen were all upon the track at an early hour and numerous bets were made on the result of the dry tests for hose companies which came first in order. The Tabors, of Denver, seemed to be the favorites, while the W. S. Jacksons and the Leadville companies were good seconds. Hunt's band discoursed music from a platform erected near the plug, and although the music rendered by them was not of the best it helped to stimulate enthusiasm and entertain the spectators. Judges Walker, Hahn, Duggan, Smyth, Moore High and Becker were on the track in good season as were also the time keepers, Messrs. Crowell, Wyman and Duggan. Although 8 o'clock was announced for the commencement of the dry test it was nearly half past nine before the first team drawn put in its appearance upon the track. The number of spectators at this time was not so large as upon the day previous and the races were rather held back on this account. In fact the grand stand did not commence to fill up until half past ten and eleven. At the meeting of the board of control on Tuesday night the following programme for the day was adopted.

At a meeting of the board of control the following order for the day was decided upon: First. The captains of all the teams are to meet at the engine house at 7 o'clock a. m. sharp.

Second. The judges and time keepers will meet at the engine house at 7:30 a. m.

Third. Dry tests for hose companies at 8 a. m.

Fourth. A race for single runners, 1,000 feet, one entry by each team of hose and ladder companies.

Fifth. Free-for-all speed race open to all teams of hook and ladder teams. The distance is 600 feet. Ten men and carrying to be in charge with hose reel, offering 250 feet of hose. The first prize in this test will be a silver plated trumpet, offered by the Caswell Improved Coupling company of Chicago. The second prize will be \$20 in gold, offered by the Colorado Springs Fire department.

At seven o'clock the captains of the various teams met at the engine house for the purpose of choosing positions for the dry test race which came first in order. In the draw the companies of the various departments were assigned the following positions:

- No. 1. E. Jay Rice, of Trinidad.
- No. 2. Black Hawk, of Black Hawk.
- No. 3. W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs.
- No. 4. Tabors, of Denver.
- No. 5. Ormans, of Pueblo.
- No. 6. McAnulays of Silver Cliff.
- No. 7. Tabors, of Leadville.
- No. 8. Humphreys, of Leadville.
- No. 9. Matt France, of Colorado Springs.
- No. 10. J. M. Signatus, of Colorado Springs.

THE DRY TEST.

First in order came the dry test, open to all hose contestants, for prizes of \$100 to the first, \$50 to the second, and \$25 to the third, all in gold.

As many of our citizens are not acquainted with the rules governing the dry test we will give them below for their edification:

RULES FOR DRY HOSE TEST.

To encourage efficiency in service, and to exemplify the work as usually performed at

national tournaments, the department announces a dry test for hose teams under the new rules herewith:

1. Each team shall consist of not more than eleven members, including officer in charge, all of whom shall start from the score, with wheels of apparatus resting on the score. The score shall be kept free from obstructions of any kind.

2. The reel shall carry 250 feet of hose, reeled on cart or jumper in one continuous line, all the couplings made tight—that is, with three full threads. The coupling intended for pipe may be broken by hand or with spanner.

3. At the proper starting signal the team shall run 500 feet to hydrant, make connection, reel off 200 feet of hose, break coupling and attach pipe, time to be called when pipe-man drops his pipe into the hands of the judge. The pipe coupling shall be made with three full threads.

4. Plugmen shall attach at hydrant, assisted by one man if company so elect, but the pipe must be carried from the starting point, either on jumper or by pipe-man. The hydrant connection must show three full threads but the cap of the hydrant shall be off before the test begins; and shall remain off until the tests are over.

5. The officer in charge of the team may assist in any part of the test, but must start with the team.

6. A mark across the track, or a prominent stake shall be placed fifty feet from the hydrant, and when this stake or mark is reached, and not before, the plugman and his assistant (if there be an assistant) may commence to unreeel for the plug connection.

E. JAY RICE OF TRINIDAD.

The first team to make its appearance on the track for the dry test was the E. Jay Rice Hose company of Trinidad. As this team had not made any remarkable time in the wet test on the day previous it was not expected that they would better their speed much in the dry test. They however entered the same team as that named on the first day.

W. J. Champion, Captain.  
N. P. Spencer, W. H. Sturges,  
Wm. Ogle, E. L. Turner,  
F. P. Ogle, Wm. Cranston,  
C. C. Dunning, Chas. Holmes,  
Scott Night, D. W. Spencer.

From the very start the team lagged badly and it was a foregone conclusion that no very good time would be made by them. As upon the first day the Rice team was the first to run and consequently they had no time to run against. A fair connection was made at the hydrant but a slow one at the coupling, and the nozzle was placed in the judge's hand at 41 seconds.

BLACK HAWK HOSE.

The announcement was made by the marshal that teams would be given but twenty minutes between trials and this order brought the Black Hawk team promptly on the track. They entered the same team as on the first day which was as follows:

W. C. Purple, Captain.  
W. T. Swan, John McAllister,  
W. A. Smith, L. C. Johnson,  
Larry Maroney, E. S. Groat,  
Jno. Winda, Louis White,  
Wm. Little, Wm. Dingman.

The run made by them was but little better than that made by the Trinidad team which preceded them, and the time allowed them by the judges was 39 seconds. So far the time made was much below that made at the other state tournaments.

W. S. JACKSONS, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Next in order came the W. S. Jacksons of Colorado Springs, with the same team as that entered in the wet test.

F. D. Sanford, Captain.  
J. W. D. Stovell, W. C. Donnelly,  
E. Thorneil, E. S. Skinner,  
Charles Lee, O. L. Godfrey,  
E. C. Kent, Nat. Marsh,  
W. H. Harrison, H. A. Wagner.

From the speed developed by this company on Tuesday it was confidently expected that it would make a run which would rank with the best records made, if it did not carry off first money. They made what was afterward demonstrated to be the best run of the day, and dropped the coupling from the cart in just 28 seconds, but as 10 seconds was lost in breaking the coupling and attaching the pipe, the time made was 38 1/2.

TABORS OF DENVER.

Following the W. S. Jacksons came the Denver Tabors, a team that was looked upon by many as being the favorites in this race. They named the following team:

C. C. Kruse, Captain.  
D. Davidson, Austin Banks,  
Henry Hodges, W. H. Hawksworth,  
James Thompson, H. Pritchard,  
Fred Andquist, Albert Cleveland,  
Wm. Crowley, Wm. Campbell.

They were all known to be good runners, endowed with the best of staying qualities. Down the track they came in good style, as well as good time, and it was plainly evident that the records previously made were nowhere. The pipe was placed in the judge's hand at 30 1/2 seconds, the best time yet made by over a second.

J. B. ORMANS, OF PUEBLO.

The Ormans, of Pueblo, came next in order with the following team:

D. M. Kelly, Captain.  
Henry Jackson, E. Miner,  
H. H. Kelly, E. Hyde,  
J. H. Kelly, G. W. Evans,  
A. J. Ashew, John Mohler,  
Rale Gutcheil, S. W. Woodruff.

This team was composed of some excellent material and the general make of the men drew forth many favorable comments from the spectators. On the first day they had made a good record in the wet test, and one which for a time promised to take first money. As far as physical development was concerned there was not a team entered at the tournament which could compare with the Ormans of Pueblo. Both on the run and at the pipe they lost time, and then were awarded 41 1/2 by the judges.

McANULAYS OF SILVER CLIFF.

Here came the champions of the day previous and as they passed the grand stand on their way to the start they were greeted with cheer after cheer from the assembled crowd. The majority of the people were almost willing to venture their last cent that Silver Cliff would again come out victorious. Captain McCoy entered the same team which made the brilliant record on Tuesday. They were as follows:

W. H. McCoy, Captain.  
E. C. Watson, H. A. Dixon,  
E. G. Evans, F. L. Bishop,  
C. W. Walters, D. M. Himmam,  
J. H. Kinsler, S. Schindler,  
J. G. Reilig, F. D. Miller.

They came down the track like a whirlwind and made the necessary connections with remarkable rapidity. Time, 30 1/2 the same as made by the Denver Tabors.

LEADVILLE TABORS.

This was another good team, from which a fast record was confidently looked for. The same team took the track at the start as was entered at the wet test, on Tuesday. It was as follows:

Will Havens, Captain.  
Ed Campbell, W. Pollard,  
J. Cammaman, B. R. Blair, Jr.,  
M. W. Blake, S. S. Lane,  
W. S. Jackson, L. McKisick,  
A. B. Marshman, H. Kautzler.

No finer looking or better dressed team participated in the tournament than the Leadville Tabors. As far as could be judged they made an excellent test of speed, and to many it appeared as though they had come close to records made by the Silver Cliff and Denver teams. The time allowed by the judges was 37 1/2.

HUMPHREYS OF LEADVILLE.

Both of the Leadville teams were among the favorites, and quite a number bet on them against the field. The team was as follows:

W. A. Allen, Captain.  
Frank Hunter, Tom Tibbits,  
W. Clark, John Scott,  
W. Haynor, Camp Dodge,  
Matt Medill, Louis Schoes,  
James Conolly, Tim Collins.

It was plainly evident that Captain Allen had given some attention to the training of his men, for they came down the track well together, every man doing his share of the pulling. The plug was passed in 20, and no time was lost from there to the finish. One man uncoupled the hose and attached the pipe in better time than the other companies did it with two men. The time given them was 36 1/2 seconds.

MATT FRANCE, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Next in rotation, according to the draw, came the Matt France team of Colorado Springs with the following named men:

Wm. Waters, Captain.  
C. S. Kitter, Wm. Jenkins,  
Deck Russell, Mr. Kinsey,  
Tim Clifford, Wm. Saxton,  
Frank Plummer, Jack Plery.

As this company had made a remarkable run to the plug in the wet test of the first day it was expected that they would show some good speed. The boys started from the scratch in good style and passed the plug in slightly over twenty seconds. From the plug on considerable time was lost, especially in making the coupling; time 39 seconds.

J. M. SIGAUFUS, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Last on the programme in the dry tests came the J. M. Signatus of Colorado Springs. This team, as we said yesterday, is composed entirely of young men under 20 years of age. In the contest for the belt the Signatus boys surprised all by making better time than many of the older organizations. For the dry test the boys entered the following team:

Robt. Conlson, Captain.  
E. Sommers, L. Vella,  
D. Brinkerhoff, Roy Morton,  
R. Schlan, Bert Steers,  
D. E. Johnson, Mennie Barnes,  
Bur. Johnson, Robert Martin.

From the word go they made a good run and placed the nozzle in the hand of the judge in just 37 seconds, thereby making the third best time in the dry test. This race concluded the dry test and as the time of 36 1/2, made by the Humphreys hose of Leadville, was not beaten, they were given first money.

THE 1,000 FEET FOOT RACE.

At the conclusion of the dry hose test Chief Engineer Pixley announced that the 1,000 feet foot race would follow immediately and all teams intending to enter contestants in this race were notified to get their men in readiness. The first prize in this race was \$50 in gold, second prize \$25 in gold, third \$10 in gold. It was at first expected that there would be twelve men entered in this contest, but when time was called it was found that only the following were entered:

C. M. Pendegast, Hooks No. 2, of Denver.  
W. Purple, Black Hawk.  
H. A. Dixon, Silver Cliff.  
Austin Banks, Denver Tabors.  
Joe Parsons, Hooks No. 1.  
C. Hunter, Denver Humphreys.  
James Weaver, Ormans, of Pueblo.

The starting point for this race was in the vicinity of the court house. Several attempts were made to get off without success. It was very evident to many who witnessed the start that one or two of the professional runners were trying to control the race, for they never started unless they could get the lead. After five or six unsuccessful attempts to get off the word "go" was given and the group of six started off well together. The favorite in the race was Pendegast of the Denver hooks, and this team and several backers bet large amounts of money that he would win, some of them even offering odds in order to get bets. The race was the most exciting feature of the whole tournament and more people witnessed it than any other race which took place. For the first part of the race Austin Banks of the Denver Tabors took the lead with Dixon of the Silver Cliffs and Purple of Black Hawk close followers. At the plug Banks was still ahead but Purple of the Black Hawks followed so close that daylight could hardly be seen between them.

"Where is Pendegast?" was the question asked all along the line when it was noticed that he was not among the leaders, and it was soon ascertained that he had dropped out not far from the start. When the group were within one hundred feet of the scratch Banks wilted and allowed both Purple and Dixon to pass him and cross the line ahead of him with Purple slightly in the lead. No sooner had the runners passed on the track than the crowd closed in upon them and the most enthusiastic excitement prevailed. The friends of Purple placed him upon their shoulders and carried him amid the most enthusiastic cheers. The friends of Dixon did likewise and for a few moments the scene was an exciting one. At the hydrant the victors were met by another crowd coming down the track from the start crying at the tops of their voices, "don't give up any money yet, the race was not a fair one." This crowd proved to be made up principally of Hooks 2 men of Denver who had bet on Pendegast

and lost. Pendegast not getting the lead of the rest when he started concluded to drop out and rely on a protest to help him out.

The scheme worked to an advantage for the race was declared off by the judges and Purple who in the opinion of nine out of ten of the spectators had fairly won the race was required to run over or lose the first money entirely. For the first time during the tournament ill feeling was witnessed on the track and the popular sentiment seemed to be with Purple. The race was announced to be run over at 6 o'clock, but Pendegast was the only man who appeared at that time to enter the contest. What will be the outcome of the race is not yet known.

FREE FOR ALL.

When the excitement caused by the foot race had somewhat subsided the announcement was made that the straightaway, free for all, for a nickel plated nozzle given by Mr. W. A. Caswell, of Breckenridge, would take place. In the draw for positions the Tabors, of Denver, secured first place. They made an excellent run in 23 1/2. The Tabors, of Leadville, came next, making it in 25 1/2, the same time granted their predecessors. After some delay the Jacksons were seen coming down the track and apparently making good time. Their efforts were greeted with applause, and apparently were favorites. Half way down the line 1911s pulled out and the remainder crossed the finish in good order: time 23 1/2. Just as the carriage rolled over the finish, Godfrey fell and was run over, but not seriously hurt.

Next in order was the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver. This run was made in magnificent form, every man doing his best. The excitement was intense, and when the time, 22 1/2, was announced the cheering was almost deafening. The men were dressed in blue trunks and tights, and made the best run of the afternoon.

The Humphreys of Leadville ran next, and though not presenting so good an appearance as the Denver team, yet made a good show, and beat the Jacksons by a quarter of a second. Time, 23 1/2.

The Matt France team cannot be said to have run. They had two men from the Hooks No. 2 team of Denver and run without time being taken. In fact they seemed to have run simply for the enjoyment and did not ask to be considered competitors.

This closed the running of the hose teams. It was announced that the 1,000 foot race would be run at 6 o'clock. Meanwhile for a purse of \$15.55 the G. S. Barnes Juvenile team ran over the track and great cheering and encouraging shouts from the spectators and made the distance in good time, but no official record was taken.

A little after six it was decided not to run the foot race, the winner of the afternoon protesting, and those offering the prize money sustaining the protest.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

At 8 o'clock several taps of the fire bell was the call for a gathering of the members of the association at Armory hall to finish business left undone at the meeting on Monday night. The first in order of business was the election of officers for the ensuing year which resulted as follows:

President—E. K. Stinson.

First Vice President—H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff.

Second Vice President—Chief Keuster, of Leadville.

Third Vice President—Chief Logie, of Black Hawk.

Secretary Smith and Treasurer Pixley were unanimously re-elected.

Both President Stinson and Captain Smith acknowledged the honor conferred upon them in their reelection with brief speeches. The next question of interest which came before the meeting was the selection of a city for next year's tournament. C. C. Davis, of the Leadville Chronicle, arose and urged the appointment of Leadville, and H. E. Austin, the newly elected vice-president, advanced Silver Cliff as a candidate. A formal vote was taken which resulted in Silver Cliff securing it by a vote of 13 to 8.

Remarks on volunteer departments were then made by H. E. Austin, of Silver Cliff, Mr. Wyman, of Leadville and Chief Pixley, of Colorado Springs. At the conclusion of these remarks the prizes were awarded to the winning teams, following which Major McAllister in behalf of the Colorado Springs department kindly thanked the visitors for their attendance and gentlemanly action while here.

RESOLUTION.

To the Citizens of Colorado Springs and the Fire Companies:

In behalf of the E. J. Rice Hose company of Trinidad, we wish to return our sincere thanks for the favors shown us and the kind and courteous manner in which we have been treated during our stay in your city and hope to be able at some future date to return the compliment. Respectfully,

W. J. CHAMPION,  
W. H. STURGES,  
E. L. TURNER.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

At 9 o'clock this morning the consolation race in which the Denver Tabors, Leadville Tabors and W. S. Jacksons will compete for a trumpet offered by the Manitou hose company. All three of the teams entered are good ones and an exciting race is looked for.

Several hundred people gathered at the D. & R. G. ball grounds, on North Weber street, yesterday afternoon to witness the game of ball between a picked nine of Leadville and the Denver & Rio Grande club. The game was to have been called at half-past two, but it was ten minutes of three before it commenced. Harry Wagner was chosen umpire, and the Leadville boys were first to bat. It was evident to all at the very start that the Leadville men were not heavy enough for the D. & R. G. boys. At the end of the third inning the game was called on account of rain, with the score standing nine to nothing in favor of the D. & R. G. club.

Yesterday's rain rather flooded the track at the Pike's Peak Driving park, so much so that the managers wish us to announce that there will be no races there to-morrow.

## CITY LOTS, CITY LOTS,

FOR SALE IN ALL PARTS OF TOWN. ALSO CHEAP LOTS IN

## PARRISH'S ADDITION.

## GARDEN TRACTS

—AND—

## Ranches, Ranches.

## COTTAGES FOR RENT OR SALE.

In all parts of Apply to

## M. L. DE COURSEY, REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office Next Door S. El Paso Co. Bank.

(10 14)

## OUT WEST

Pueblo says there is no cholera there.

The mercury ranged at 87° in Fairplay last week.

The Democratic Eye, of Greeley, has discontinued publication.

Denver is said to have never been hotter nor healthier than at present.

The indebtedness of Conejos county is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$75,000.

A terrific hail storm visited Longmont on July 24th which had not been equalled for years.

The Gila river, of Arizona, near Phoenix has been gradually rising during the past week and has become impassable.

The mines of Fall River, in Clear Creek county, look brighter every day. Several good properties have been partly developed, and now only require the aid of capitalists.

There are lively times at the parks. The stage from Longmont is filled with passengers on every trip. From Estes park fishing parties return from a day's sport well laden with trout.

G. R. Brey, of Del Norte, who died near Alamosa, on Wednesday, week, is spoken of by the Colorado Independent as a man calculated to make many warm friends, and who had great personal popularity.

Santa Fe knows now how much the people of that city depend upon the new postal advantages which they have enjoyed since the railroad reached there. It has been customary to have regular mails in place of the old once a week delivery, and when the recent washouts occurred and the letters were delayed a few days it was realized that the old days were very hard.

There is some anxiety felt by the officers of the A. T. & S. F. road, they having been informed that an organized band of masked men propose wrecking and robbing the Santa Fe trains. The story is told that on Sunday last Conductor Deetz was informed by a telegram received at Blackwell, that a party of armed and masked men were in hiding at Caddo and proposed attacking his train. Extra guards were appointed for the mail and freight cars, and the passengers were warned to be prepared for any emergencies. There was however, no attack made, the robbers probably learning of the precautions.

## Meteorologia Report.

Sergeant O'Keefe sends us the meteorological report taken on Pike's Peak for the month ending July 31st, which is as follows: Mean barometer 30, 29.9 inches.

Highest barometer, 30, 46.5 inches, July 16th and 18th.

Lowest barometer, 30, 17.5 inches, July 9th and 13th.

Monthly ranges of barometer, 0.290 inches.

Highest temperature, 62° on July 14th and 15th.

Lowest temperature, 30° on July 25th.

Monthly range of temperature, 32°.

Greatest daily range of temperature 27° on July 14th.

Least daily range of temperature 6° on July 5th.

Total rainfall or drifted snow, 6.55 inches.

Depth of unmelted snow lying on ground at end of month, none.

Prevailing winds, S. W.

Total movement of wind, 6,884 miles.

Maximum velocity of wind and direction, 40 miles, at 3 a. m., June 10, wind, S. W.

Number of foggy days, none.

Number of clear days on which rain or snow fell, 3.

Number of clear days on which no rain or snow fell, 8.

Number of fair days on which rain or snow fell, 7.

Number of fair days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

Number of cloudy days on which rain or snow fell, 9.

Number of cloudy days on which no rain or snow fell, 7.

Total number of days on which rain or snow fell, 10.

Total number of days on which no rain or snow fell, 15.

Dates of auroras, none.

Dates of solar halos, none.

Dates of lunar halos, none.

Dates of frost, none.

J. T. O'KEEFE.

Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

A SOLUTION.

Remarkable Discovery at the Lone Star Ranch.

Our special correspondent at the Lone Star ranch, Mr. W. W. Cook, sends us the following solution of the coyote story contributed by him to the columns of the GAZETTE some weeks ago:

Many of your readers were no doubt puzzled to decide how the coyote mentioned in my last letter to the GAZETTE was able to remove the skin from the dead wether. I had studied over the question considerably myself before chance presented me with the solution.

Happening to pass through the corral this morning my suspicions were aroused by an unusual appearance in one corner. Procuring a spade after a few moments work I succeeded in unearthing the following articles: An

Indian stone knife, (keenly sharpened), a skeleton key, a copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE, a dark lantern and a rope ladder. This last article is most ingeniously constructed. It is about six feet long, the ropes being made of the closely braided fibres of the soap weed, *yucca angustifolia*, and the cross pieces, ten and a half inches long of the branches of the wild plum. One end is provided with hooks fashioned out of sheep's bones, for attachment to the upper board of the corral.

By means of this primitive construction the wily beast was enabled to scale the corral fence with his prey at any hour of the night, and I have not the least doubt but that his confederates were waiting outside with a wheelbarrow to carry it away. I am well aware that many people will doubt the truth of this story, and in order to prove that what I say is strictly so, I have made arrangements for the exhibition of these articles together with the stuffed skin of the coyote, on next Wednesday, from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m., at the northeast corner of Nevada and Cascade avenues in Colorado Springs.

DURANGO CELEBRATES.

The Denver and Rio Grande  
Makes Another  
Conquest

History of the Eleven-  
Months-Old City.

Yesterday's Celebration a  
Grand Success.

A General Holiday Enjoyed  
and the City Filled  
With Guests.

From our Special Correspondent.

DURANGO, August 5.—A number of invited guests accepted the invitation of the Durango authorities, and visited the city in order to witness the celebration in honor of the entrance of the Denver & Rio Grande into one of the youngest but most flourishing cities of Colorado. The train consisted of parlor cars, and the trip was made to the evident satisfaction of all. The contrast between the present mode of reaching Durango, and that of old days was marked. There was little comfort a year ago, while now one can cross the great mountain ranges with ease and comfort.

At Pueblo and other places invited guests combined to join the party. There were some delays, and the death of one of the party cast a shadow for a time over the enjoyment. Arriving at the city, your correspondent gathered a few facts concerning the remarkably busy place, and before describing the day's celebration will give

A HISTORY OF THE CITY.

Durango is situated in La Plata county, about fifteen miles from the New Mexico line, and sixty miles east of the Utah line in the valley of the Animas river.

The location of the town is unsurpassed for natural beauty. It is in a valley two or three miles in width in places, rising in gentle steps, or mesas, on either side, back of superb bluffs, the loftiest towering to a height of from fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, and broken up into the most fantastic outlines, giving very picturesque effects.

Although only eleven months old—the first stake in its survey having been stuck on the thirteenth day of last September—it is already a flourishing city.

Verdant estimates are put upon the population, but as no census has been taken it is impossible to state with any degree of accuracy just what it is. Probably four thousand would not be far from the truth, either one way or the other. At the present rate of increase one can give free rein to the imagination in estimating what the full census will show.

Durango has every advantage to render it the great commercial and smelting center for a large area of country, embracing the entire San Juan mining region, southwestern Utah, northeastern Arizona, and northwestern New Mexico, and as the center of a system of five railroad lines already assured, and as many more among the probabilities of the future, its commercial supremacy is determined for all time.

Its distance from Denver—about four hundred and fifty miles by rail—is sufficient to protect it from the competition of the metropolis, and to render it the independent metropolis of the Pacific slope of the mountains, with a tributary country hundreds of miles in extent, containing a wealth of soil, of timber and of mines almost unequalled.

The immense coal supply, the nearest to the mines of any, suitable for smelting purposes, together with the topography of the country and the differing character of the ores in the various mining camps, insures its pre-eminence as a smelting center, where the ores of the diverse mining regions can be brought to a common focus, where they will flux each other. It will prove the "Durango," or "coming together" of the mineral bearing ores of all this section.

New mines are being discovered constantly, some within ten miles of the town, and but a very small portion of the entire southern slope of the Sierra Madre—which follows an easterly and westerly course for a distance of a hundred miles in this part of the state, and among the foot hills of which Durango may be said to be located—has even been prospected.

The water power of the Animas river and other streams in this vicinity is unsurpassed in the state.

The agricultural resources of all the valleys running south and south-west from this range are unlimited, and the mesas and foot hills afford the finest possible grazing.

The advantages and resources in Durango, and of this entire section, point to a brilliant future for this city, whose infancy, even, has been so vigorous and enterprising.

The following are the business enterprises of the town:

There are seven stores carrying dry goods and general stocks, wholesale and retail; three drug stores, four hardware stores and four wholesale and retail grocery stores. There are two wholesale and retail furniture emporiums, also carrying on manufacturing. There is one bank and one smelter. There are five lumber companies, represented by offices in the town, and a half dozen others have saw-mills within a few miles of town. There is one planing mill and sash and door factory, already established, and more coming. There are five brick-yards. The contractors and builders are represented by six firms, the stone masons who are also contractors, by six. There are twelve firms who deal in real estate and mines and do general brokerage business. There are three insurance agents. There are four livery stables, carrying heavy stocks. There are four produce and commission houses. There are nine hotels, fifteen restaurants, six lodging houses, five bakeries and six meat markets. There are six fruit and confectionery stores and one candy factory.

There are three saddlery and harness shops, three paint shops, and three blacksmith, carriage and wagon makers' shops. There are three tailor shops and two millinery stores. There are four jewelers and six dress-makers in the place. There are two shoe shops, six news dealers and cigar stands, twelve barber shops and innumerable laundries.

There is one job and express wagon office. There are two ice houses, two mattress factories and two coal offices. Free-water spring-water is brought across the river in pipes and distributed in water-carts over the town.

There are three stage and express companies which have offices and agents in the town. There are six wholesale liquor stores, and about twenty-five saloons.

The legal profession has thirty representatives, the medical seven.

There are three churches, St. Mark's Epis-

copal, Baptist, and St. Columba's Catholic, and lots secured, and the preliminary steps taken for building a Congregational church as well. The Methodist and Presbyterian denominations are also moving in the same direction. A public school is being conducted in the church building, and steps will soon be taken toward the erection of a school building. A Sunday school numbering thirty-five pupils has been inaugurated.

There are five clergymen, representatives of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Catholic churches.

There is one gun-smith shop, and there are two undertakers.

Last, but not least, there are three weekly newspapers and two dailies, and two more weeklies and another daily to be started shortly, the outfits being now en route for Durango.

For a 11-month-old town, started in the fall of the year, the above is a pretty good showing, aggregating two hundred business houses, forty members of the learned professions and one church edifice already completed, and several more in process of construction.

The social status of the business men who have cast in their fortunes with the new town, is of a high order, and it bids fair to be a very attractive place of residence.

Such in brief is the history of Durango. Its growth has been remarkable, and it is destined to become the chief city of the San Juan. The D. & R. G. finished its extension to the city, which to-day celebrated the event on Wednesday, July 28th, and on that day a large crowd gathered at the terminus to witness the driving of the silver spike. Mayor Taylor called the people together and after remarks by different persons present, the mayor drove the spike home, and Durango was at last in direct communication with the outer world. To those who have had to cross the Sangre de Christo and Conejos ranges on burros and mules, and who have spent weeks in coming from Denver into the heart of the great San Juan region, the fact that the journey can now be made easily and enjoyably will be particularly appreciated. It is well, too, for Durango that the iron bands now unite her with the seaboard of the far east, for capitalists can come with ease and seek the untold wealth lying in this region.

It was decided some time ago to celebrate the completion of the extension on August 5th, and to-day the city is filled with expectant guests who have come from all over the state.

[To be continued.]

PLOTTING AGAINST ENGLAND.

A Mysterious Meeting in Chicago of Irish Nihilists.

CHICAGO, August 6.—It has been discovered that ever since Monday morning a mysterious convocation of prominent Irishmen, numbering something like a hundred, has been in session at one of the hotels in this city. Their deliberations have been held under lock and key, and in a room padded, as to the floor, with sawdust and otherwise secluded. There are present—John Warren, of Lowell, a strong friend of Ben Butler; Thomas C. Quinn, of Peoria, a co-laborer of Crowe; George J. West, of Providence, a lawyer, and secretary of one branch of the land league; Rev. Father George C. Bates, of St. Louis; General C. Cunningham, of New Haven, and many other well-known agitators. Nobody has been let in their secrets, and their meetings have excluded all reporters. It has, however, leaked out that these men are a "dynamite crowd." Their deliberations are not as to whether dynamite shall be used against England, but as to the most feasible way of using it. The discussion seemed to take for granted there were Irish patriots in Ireland as in the nihilists band, and that there would be no difficulty in finding Irishmen who would adopt the possibility or even the certainty of death, if by it they might do great and serious damage to England. The plans were elaborate it is said, by which dynamite was to be furnished and used on vessels and in cities. They considered the question how to get better manufacturers of infernal machinery in the United States and in France. Their financial condition was reported as being sound, and the treasury contains one hundred thousand dollars for a skirmishing fund and committees have been appointed to provide for the future and levy a tax to raise more. A delegation of city priests waited on the members of the convocation to-day and begged them with solemn abjurations and impressive arguments to desist from their plots and adjourn at once. They refused to listen to such arguments and said they came here for business and were determined to accomplish their purpose. The meeting will probably terminate to-morrow.

How Durango Celebrated.

Special Dispatch to The Gazette.

DURANGO, Col., August 6.—Owing to heavy rain along the road, your correspondent did not reach this city until this afternoon at six o'clock, too late to participate in the celebration which began yesterday with receptions and a banquet to Governor Pitkin.

There were so many guests in the city from neighboring towns and the time of the arrival of the excursion train was so uncertain that the committee of arrangements decided to carry out the programme to-day, which began at eleven o'clock with a procession and an address by Governor Pitkin. The procession was made up as follows:

Chief Marshal J. L. Pennington, Pioneers of La Plata county, Mounted, twenty-five men, On foot, twenty-seven men, Durango Brass Band.

Mayor Taylor and Board of Trustees, Governor F. W. Pitkin, United States Marshal P. P. Wilcox, Citizens in Carriages.

and was through the principal streets of the town. Later in the day was the foot races, which were witnessed by a large number of people.

After this came the ball match between the Durango and Silverton clubs at which there were thousands of spectators. The excursion party, after their long and hard ride was met at the depot by a band and delegation of citizens and escorted to the hotels. This evening a banquet is to be given us at the Windsor hotel. The citizens are doing all in their power to make the visit a pleasant one. To-morrow (Sunday) there are to be drives taken around the surrounding country.

The city is gaily decorated and the streets are filled with gay and happy people. On Sunday morning at nine we start on the return trip.

WASHINGTON.

The President Passes a Comfortable Day

But Extreme Heat Causes a Rise in Temperature and Pulse.

Cabinet Officers Seek the Summer Resorts.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 8.30 a. m.—The president has passed an excellent night, sleeping sweetly the greater part of the time without morphia or any other anodynes. This morning he is cheerful and all indications promise another favorable day. Pulse 92, temperature 98.4, respiration 18.

[Signed] D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6, 7 p. m.—The president passed a comfortable morning, his symptoms and general condition being quite satisfactory. At 12.30 p. m. his pulse was 111, temperature 98.5, respiration 19. During the evening he complained somewhat of the weather, the external heat being such that it was found impossible to keep the temperature of his room much below 90° without closing the windows and doors, which was not thought expedient. The afternoon rise of temperature began as late as yesterday but has been higher to-day, though unaccompanied by dryness of the skin. At 7 p. m. his pulse was 102, temperature 101.3, respiration 19. The appearance of the wound at the afternoon dressing was, however, good, and there has been no interruption to the flow of the pus.

[Signed] D. W. BLISS, J. K. BARNES, J. J. WOODWARD, ROBERT REYNOLDS, F. H. HAMILTON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, August 6.—1 p. m.—

The president continues to do well. He said to the surgeons this morning that he felt better than at any time since the injury. His breakfast consisted of beefsteak and potatoes, toast, tea, and a few strawberries. The latter were much relished. The patient has had thus far a comfortable day, and at this hour his pulse is 100; temperature and respiration normal.

AN UNCOMFORTABLE DAY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 11.30 p. m., August 6.—Up to about 5 o'clock this evening the president had a very satisfactory day although the extreme heat caused him a good deal of discomfort and acted to some extent unfavorably upon his general condition. On account of a strong, hot wind from the south it was found impracticable even at full working capacity of refrigerating machines to keep the temperature of the patient's room down without closing the doors and windows and this it was not thought prudent to do. Cold air enough was furnished by machines but instead of filling the room and crowding out the heated air, as it has heretofore done on warm days, the cold itself was swept away almost as fast as it came from the pipes by hot south wind which blew strongly through the mansion. The thermometer in the room therefore for the first time in several weeks ranged from 85 to 90. This temperature, of course, operated to the president's disadvantage in his present weak condition, and his afternoon fever was higher than usual. There was no indication however of any other cause for increased febrile rise. The discharge of pus at the evening dressing was satisfactory. There was no symptoms of malaria and with the single exception of higher bodily temperature the condition of patient at seven o'clock seemed quite as good as yesterday, if not better. Soon after the evening examination the fever began to abate. The president went to sleep naturally with anodynes, and has rested quietly ever since. Before 10 o'clock febrile rise had entirely subsided, and at this hour, 11.30 p. m., the patient's pulse is again below 100, and his temperature is normal. He is sleeping peacefully, and as the weather has grown cooler with refreshing rain, there is every probability that he will have a good night.

A GOOD SAVING.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Elmer reports the net reduction in Star route and steamboat mail service during July as amounting to \$24,664, and that the total amount of savings by reduction and discontinuances since March 4th is \$1,381,442.

OFF FOR REST.

Secretary Blaine expects to leave for a short visit to New England. Secretary Lincoln will return to Rye Beach to-morrow accompanied by his wife, who will remain there some weeks. Secretary Lincoln will be away but for a few days, however.

DENVER.

The Courts Full of Business.

DENVER, August 6.—The estate of John Hittson, the old ranchman of Colorado, located near Deer Trail, who was killed last spring by being thrown from a wagon was served with twenty-one attachment suits in the court at Denver. Suits are brought by creditors of Mrs. Hays, of Kansas, one of the heirs who failed in that state lately.

There were six suits for divorce entered in the courts of Denver to-day, mostly of eastern people.

A heavy hail storm occurred yesterday at Rochester, N. Y., damaging roofs, houses, etc.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address F. Hermau Manitou. v e 14 t.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county. 11 s t

Denver & Rio Grande

RAILWAY.

Nearly 600 Miles in Operation.

The Great Quick, Safe and Direct Line for

Business and Pleasure Travel

IN COLORADO.

The only route embracing the Grandest and choicest Scenery in nature's repertoire:

The Royal Gorge and Grand Canon of the Arkansas. Veta Pass.

Manitou, Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Monument Park, Poncha Springs, Twin Lakes.

Through Trains Between

Denver, Leadville, El Moro and

San Antonio

—VIA—

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo, Canon City, South Arkansas, Buena Vista, Cucharas and Alamosa.

The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pitkin, Sargach, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Butte, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Sargach, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Tootsie.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant. Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points.

NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Equipment Unsurpassed.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars,

Horton Reclining Chair Cars,

and Observation Cars

On daylight trains through the Royal Gorge.

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to D. C. DODGE, F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Ticket Agent, DENVER, COLORADO. dwg 17

H. T. O'BRIEN,

MANUFACTURER OF

California and Ladies' Saddles.

CARRIAGE TRIMMING.

All work warranted to give satisfaction. dw h 2 m

COLORADO COLLEGE.

E. P. Tenney, President; W. D. Sheldon, Agent Languages, Anglo-Saxon, and German; F. H. Lord, Astronomy, Physics and Mathematics; Emma Barn, English Language, Literature, and French; William Scribner, Metallurgy, and Chemistry; G. N. Marten, History, Political Science, and Spanish; A. W. Bacon, English composition, and preparatory studies; George H. Stone, Geology.

Students who need it will be furnished with manual labor sufficient to pay their expenses, if the labor is continued through the year. Co-operative housekeeping for young ladies.

Fall Term begins September 7th, 1881. For full information address the president at Colorado Springs, Colorado. dw h 2 m

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for our card rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office, opposite post-office, rooms 2 and 3 Street's block. dwm-10-17

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union. Office: Hall's Building, on Tejon Street. 30 w t

El Paso County Bank,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Transacts a general banking and exchange business. W. S. JACKSON, Cashier, J. E. BARKER, Asst. Cashier.

WILLS & HALE,

Successors to

HALLOWELL & WILLS

DEALERS IN

Real Estate of Every Description.

CITY LOTS A SPECIALTY.

Colorado Springs, w b 19 t Colorado

Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

—TO—

Citizens, Ranchmen, Tourists, Campers.

And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement. It will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the cities. Come from the plains.

NOTICE.

It is OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS and to that end we will open on MONDAY, August 1st, a great variety of goods at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS and entirely REGARDLESS of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps SUPERFLUOUS and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL

LIST OF REDUCTIONS

Stating that they are PRECISELY as represented:

All of our cloth, linen and mohair suits one-third from regular price. All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price. All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price. All of our ready-made and Shekard wool-shawls one-third from regular price. All of our fine linen dress suits one-half from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hose one-third from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's underwear one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of white muslin, flannel and broadcloth, one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of all wool, plain colored flannel, one-half from regular price. Several lots of black lace bunting one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard prints marked from 5 cents down to 3 cents. A few more standard percales marked from 12 1/2 and 15 cents down to 8 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 20 and 25 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 30 cents down to 20 cents. A few more standard ginghams, beautiful styles, marked from 15 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dresses by the yard marked from 25 and 30 cents down to 10 and 20 cents. A few more beautiful severe styles marked from 20 cents down to 10 cents. A few more sun bonnets, aprons and children's waists down one-half price.

We mean to make the month of August a lively one and many, many bargains other than those enumerated will be offered during the month.

FERRIS & JONES,

One door east of Tejon st. on Pike's Peak ave.

Veritas ad Finem.

dwa 1 ly

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE AT LEADVILLE, COLO., July 12, 1881.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler, Jas. N. Tomlinson has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: Monday, August 15, 1881, before the county judge of El Paso county at Colorado Springs. His claim is made by his D. S. No. 144 and is for the S. 12 of the N. E. 1/4 of section 34, tp. 14, S. of range 7 W., and he names the following as his witnesses, viz: Frank Welty, S. B. Bunker, John Westall and T. Mearns, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

W-9-165 JOHN J. HENRY, Register.

G. S. BARNES

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in SHELF and HEAVY

HARDWARE,

STOVES, &c.

Mechanics' Supplies in General.

Side-bar, End-spring, Open or Top

BUGGIES.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, &c.

Wool Sacks, Wool Twine,

Sheep Shears, &c.

Tejon Street.

we 25 t

IRVING HOWBERRY, J. F. HUMPHREY,

President, Cashier.

B. P. CROWELL, A. S. WELCH,

Vice President, Asst. Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL

BANK.

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